

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2334.

PLANTERS HEAR REPORTS OF THE YEAR'S PROGRESS

Sugar Crop Shows a Great Increase and Labor Situation Grows More Satisfactory.

THE Hawaiian Planters' Association met in annual conference yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce hall in the Castle & Cooke building, with a large attendance of planters and managers from all the islands. The morning session was public, and was devoted largely to the reading of various reports. The afternoon session was held behind closed doors at which time there was a long discussion upon the labor situation. The meeting adjourned at 4:30, and will be resumed again this morning at 10 o'clock. The labor situation as discussed raised the points of the future supply of laborers, wages, and as to the respective merits of the Porto Ricans, negroes and Italians that have been imported during the past year.

Owing to the absence of Chairman Swanzy of the committee on labor, the report was presented by another member of the committee. It dealt with the total number of laborers now on the plantations and the additions to the forces during the past year. There were reports from the agents of the association in the East and in Porto Rico, as well as letters telling of the prospects of the labor market being filled from other sources.

The discussion was long and many new points were brought out in it which showed that there was a generally better feeling all over the islands and that there was little apprehension felt in any circles as to the outcome of the present situation. The discussion will be carried on so that there may be a full understanding on the part of the trustees as to the results of the experiments made by the managers themselves. The sentiment of the managers produced a feeling of satisfaction to the members who were present.

Among those present during the day were: F. A. Schaefer, president; Royal D. Mead, secretary, in place of W. O. Smith, absent; John M. Horner, chief owner and manager of Kukui plantation, Paia; John A. Scott, manager of Hilo Sugar Co., Hilo; C. C. Kennedy, manager of Waiakoa Mill Co., Hilo; H. M. Whitney, editor Planters' Monthly; C. F. Hart, owner of Nuhi plantation, Kohala; T. S. Kay, manager of Halawa plantation, Kohala; Geo. N. Wilcox, chief owner and manager of Grove Farm; P. McLane, manager of Koloa Sugar Co.; J. Watt, manager of Honokaa Sugar Co.; Henry Deacon, manager of Pepeekeo Sugar Co.; W. M. Giffard, of W. G. Irwin & Co.; Geo. H. Robertson and E. P. Bishop, of C. Brewer & Co.; T. Clive Davies, of Theo. H. Davies & Co.; E. D. Tenney, of Castle & Cooke; Andrew Adams, manager of Kahuku plantation; J. P. Cooke, of Alexander & Baldwin; Geo. Chalmers, manager of Waimanalo plantation; J. T. Crawley, director of Association Experiment Station; Jas. Gibb, manager of Paia plantation; Geo. C. Hewitt, manager of Hutchinson plantation; C. Hedemann, manager Honolulu Iron Works; Henry Waterhouse, of H. Waterhouse & Co.; John P. Moir, manager Onomea Sugar Co., Hawaii; E. E. Olding, manager Kohala plantation, Kohala; W. Pullar, manager Honouliuli Sugar Co., Hawaii; Geo. Ross, manager Hakalau plantation, Hawaii; Jas. G. Spencer, of Pacific Hardware Co.; F. Weber, manager Lihue Plantation Co., Kauai; C. M. Walton, manager Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Pahala; H. M. Renton, assistant manager Union Mills Co., Kohala; R. Berg, of Grinbaum & Co.; Geo. R. Ewart, manager of Kilauea plantation, Kauai; Dr. Averdarm, director Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.'s works; Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture; P. P. Baldwin, president of principal plantation properties on Maui; W. Potenhauer, of H. Hackfeld & Co.; J. A. Low, manager of Honolulu plantation; August Ahrens, manager of Oahu plantation; Charles M. Cooke, representing various corporations; G. F. Renton, manager Ewa plantation; C. Cooper.

The roll was called which included agency firms and plantations, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The address of welcome was delivered by President F. A. Schaefer. He said: Honolulu, November 18, 1901. To the Members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association:

Gentlemen:—Another year has passed away since the members of this Association met in annual session, and we look back upon a year of arduous efforts of the trustees and the managers of the various plantations of this Territory to overcome the difficulties with which the sugar industry had to contend. You are so thoroughly conversant with the labor troubles and the serious results which have arisen therefrom to every plantation of this group, that I need not refer to this subject at great length. Although the situation has improved somewhat, the scarcity of labor has not ceased to exist, and it will require the continued efforts of this Association, through its

trustees, to provide for an increase of available labor to supply the demand.

The outlay of capital for immigration purposes has been very large during the year now closed, but in full realization of the urgency of such expenditures all plantations of these islands have readily contributed their share in equitable proportions to the whole.

Exceptionally dry weather prevailed in some districts of the Islands of Hawaii and Maui, particularly in Hamakua and

Kohala, with such disastrous effect on the growing cane that the crop of 1902 is expected to be reduced by it to a very considerable extent. This drought lasted for a period of six months, with but light showers of rain intervening.

Sugar prices as compared with the preceding year show a decided decline, and I believe the difference in the net proceeds to be approximately \$10 per ton. This is in itself an immense deficiency, which is, the more seriously felt as through excessively high wages and other causes, the expense of sugar manufacture has greatly increased at the same time.

Mr. R. C. Blount was engaged by the trustees to succeed Dr. W. Maxwell as director of the Laboratory and Experimental Station, and made a successful start in his work, visiting also every plantation of these islands and thus making the personal acquaintance of every manager and gaining his information on the spot. I believe that Mr. Blount did not only make friends for himself among the planters, but proved himself a man of high scientific attainments and of good practical experience, which adapted him particularly for the position he was called upon to fill. It was a matter of regret to the trustees, therefore, to have to accept Mr. Blount's resignation, necessitated by the latter's protracted illness, brought on by climatical causes. Nevertheless, Mr. Blount has sent in an annual report to the members of the Planters' Association, which contains much valuable information and careful work, and will be perused with interest. A successor to Mr. Blount will shortly be appointed, but so far the trustees have not taken any decided steps in that direction.

The laboratory and experimental station are at present located together on the Makiki grounds of this Association, and I would recommend to the members to visit the station if convenient, as it is of interest to everyone directly or indirectly connected with the sugar planting industry. Mr. C. F. Eckart is temporarily in charge of the station, and has filled the position satisfactorily. As chairman of the Committee on Fertilization, Mr. Eckart has prepared a valuable report to be submitted at this session.

Among other subjects for mutual discussion and exchange of views, probably the subject of rates of wages will be the most important, and it is to be hoped that unanimity of action will solve this problem, to the best interest of all concerned.

Reports of committees on various sub-

jects will be presented at this session.

There will be a good meeting of the committee. There are said to be several resignations which are to come before it, and it is understood as well that an attempt will be made to have the committee take action in regard to a prospective community of interests and action with the members of the Independent party. One member of the committee is said to have ready resolutions which commit the regular Republican party to some of the plans of the Home Rulers, and that there

will be a fight, should there be an attempt to force such action, is certain. Judge W. S. Edging is in the city from Kona, and he is quite a deal disconcerted over the unauthorized action of some of his friends. Without his knowledge representations have been made to the Department of Justice asking that he be transferred from his circuit to the first circuit. Judge Edging informed his friends yesterday that this was not acceptable to him, and that once wrote a letter to Attorney General Knox, saying that he would not consent to any such transfer, in fact, that he would resign from the bench rather than come here to occupy a position in the first circuit.

The report in the special correspondence of the Advertiser that there was a chance that there might be a change in the plans for the third judgeship, has aroused the friends of W. J. Robinson, and his petitions are again going about. There will be dispatched to Washington today a new set of endorsements for the commissioner.

Hon. Dr. William H. Montague, of Toronto, Canada, P. C.; H. V. C. R., of the Independent Order of Foresters, is expected to arrive in Honolulu tomorrow from Brisbane on the Mowera. It is possible the official will remain over in this city for a short time, but as yet no definite arrangements for his reception have been made by the local court of Foresters. Upon his arrival he will be greeted by the following committee: C. B. Bishop, P. C. R.; A. E. Murphy, P. C. R.; F. W. Weed, C. R., who will ascertain his plans. Word was received here by H. E. Cooper, from R. Lee Bryce, a high Mason, of Dr. Montague's coming, and he will also be looked after by the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Montague is an orator, well known through the Dominion.

Even the remarks of Wilcox failed to arouse the multitude of his admirers, but at the conclusion of the meeting three cheers for his departure were given with a right good will, which even the refusal of Honest John Emmelhuth to make a speech, failed to affect. The resolutions were adopted in only a half hearted way, to which the movers in the resolutions added weight by stamping with their feet on the floor. At the conclusion of the meeting there was a grand and united rush for the door, and if any plans had been laid for a handshaking program, they were prematurely nipped in the bud.

At 8 o'clock J. K. Kaulla called the meeting to order. There were in the

room about 250 people, counting women and children. Mr. Kaulla, in opening the meeting, spoke in part as follows:

"Fellow Citizens: As our delegate will soon leave us for Washington, you are called here tonight to tell him all you want him to do for you, to place upon his shoulders all the burdens you wish him to carry to Washington, to speak out all your troubles, all ill feelings, so that America may know our wants and our feelings. If you do not speak, if we do not let him know what we want, how can we get what we want? We must look to America for help, and do not mind all that we hear from our enemies here. Those little things are for Hawaii-nee."

"We are like little calves feeding from the mother cow, and America is the mother cow, and her milk constitutes all the benefits that are coming to us from her. We must let America know what we want, and she will let us have it. We will soon hear our delegate and then some resolutions will be read to you. We must work, and if we can remove Governor Dole tonight, that is all right; if we can remove Secretary Cooper tonight, that's our business."

Here he introduced Delegate Wilcox, who spoke in part as follows:

"Fellow American Citizens: Tomorrow, if the Sierra comes in, I will depart for Washington, so that I can be there when congress opens the first week in December. I am glad to have had this opportunity to speak to you, and to hear what you want me to do for you, before I leave you. I am sure that I know just what you want your delegate to do for you. You have but one delegate, and that delegate is me. No one else has any business to represent you in congress. If others go there with anything they want done here, and I oppose them, their work will amount to nothing."

"America looks to me and to the Home Rule Republican party. The republicans in America, the party in which our president stands, are looking to the republicans here, of which we are members. President Roosevelt does not make any distinction between Missionary Republicans, the Anti-Missionary Republicans and the Home Rule Republicans, but treats them all alike as republicans, for they all belong to one great circle. If any of these three republican parties here tries to monopolize everything, passes high minded resolutions, the republicans in America will not mind them. That is why those who petitioned to remove Judge Humphreys were defeated."

"We must stand together and work for the good of all, petition to congress on those things you need for the common good. I want to work to have government lands distributed among you, not simply three or five acres, as we see now here in this Territory, but lands that will be large enough for you to build your homes, to raise your own cattle so that you can plow the land. The three acres that are being distributed among some are not large enough to raise rabbits on them; we want liberal gifts, such as the United States is giving to its people."

"I will protect the interests of the plantations, for upon this one industry depends everything here; but I will not help them in things that are not right. I will not help those who petitioned for themselves. As to the labor question, I have nothing to say now, but I will wait and see what those at Washington want done as to that question. I will work for all that is good, and if I succeed in getting \$10,000,000 for this Territory, that will be a benefit to us all."

"Before I leave you I want to urge you to stick together, stick to the Home Rule Republican party, and to forget all the mistakes of the past. If those who chose to represent us in the legislature did not do what we wanted them to do, try and keep back all ill feeling toward each other, keep the bad blood within; hold your breath, move onward, and when the election time comes, those that did not do as you wanted cast them aside and elect others in their place. You must also remember that they cannot do all we want them to do in the legislature, for there are three powers the executive, the judiciary and the legislative. The governor has the executive power, and we cannot do much when he tries to block our way."

"If I succeed in getting you lands, I want you to keep your land, or you will go to the poor-house. America is like a new Kauleaouli; America is generous to her children, and those that will waste what they have will bear the blame, for we cannot expect America to be a guardian for each and every one of us. She gives us what we ask for and we must be our own guardians."

"I will be away from you until next June. In November you will again vote for senators and representatives. As for me, I have two terms to serve, and if you elect a new delegate he must serve after my two terms expire, but if you elect me again, of course I will represent you again. I want you to remember what Senator Morgan, one of the senators in America that helped us in the past, said to me. He wants us to stand together, to send a good delegate to Washington, then he will help us; if you do not stand together and send a fool to Washington, he will not help us."

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Altogether there were hardly two hundred and fifty people in the hall when the meeting was called to order, and about a fourth of that number was content to listen to the words of wisdom as they fell from the lips of Home Rule leaders at a safe distance, outside the entrance.

The platform was occupied by Chairman Kaulla, Mr. Wilcox and others prominent in the ranks, Mrs. Wilcox and her female advisers largely predominating.

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Delegate Says He Alone Has the Ear of Official Washington and Demands Union.

BEFORE an audience which barely filled the front part of the Drill Shed, surrounded by men of every party Delegate Wilcox said farewell prior to departing for Washington to take up his duties for the winter. It was a meeting remarkable in that resolutions denouncing the Executive for his efforts to keep the business of

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"Fellow American Citizens: Tomorrow, if the Sierra comes in, I will depart for Washington, so that I can be there when congress opens the first week in December. I am glad to have had this opportunity to speak to you, and to hear what you want me to do for you, before I leave you. I am sure that I know just what you want your delegate to do for you. You have but one delegate, and that delegate is me. No one else has any business to represent you in congress. If others go there with anything they want done here, and I oppose them, their work will amount to nothing."

"America looks to me and to the Home Rule Republican party. The republicans in America, the party in which our president stands, are looking to the republicans here, of which we are members. President Roosevelt does not make any distinction between Missionary Republicans, the Anti-Missionary Republicans and the Home Rule Republicans, but treats them all alike as republicans, for they all belong to one great circle. If any of these three republican parties here tries to monopolize everything, passes high minded resolutions, the republicans in America will not mind them. That is why those who petitioned to remove Judge Humphreys were defeated."

"We must stand together and work for the good of all, petition to congress on those things you need for the common good. I want to work to have government lands distributed among you, not simply three or five acres, as we see now here in this Territory, but lands that will be large enough for you to build your homes, to raise your own cattle so that you can plow the land. The three acres that are being distributed among some are not large enough to raise rabbits on them; we want liberal gifts, such as the United States is giving to its people."

"I will protect the interests of the plantations, for upon this one industry depends everything here; but I will not help them in things that are not right. I will not help those who petitioned for themselves. As to the labor question, I have nothing to say now, but I will wait and see what those at Washington want done as to that question. I will work for all that is good, and if I succeed in getting \$10,000,000 for this Territory, that will be a benefit to us all."

"Before I leave you I want to urge you to stick together, stick to the Home Rule Republican party, and to forget all the mistakes of the past. If those who chose to represent us in the legislature did not do what we wanted them to do, try and keep back all ill feeling toward each other, keep the bad blood within; hold your breath, move onward, and when the election time comes, those that did not do as you wanted cast them aside and elect others in their place. You must also remember that they cannot do all we want them to do in the legislature, for there are three powers the executive, the judiciary and the legislative. The governor has the executive power, and we cannot do much when he tries to block our way."

"If I succeed in getting you lands, I want you to keep your land, or you will go to the poor-house. America is like a new Kauleaouli; America is generous to her children, and those that will waste what they have will bear the blame, for we cannot expect America to be a guardian for each and every one of us. She gives us what we ask for and we must be our own guardians."

"I will be away from you until next June. In November you will again vote for senators and representatives. As for me, I have two terms to serve, and if you elect a new delegate he must serve after my two terms expire, but if you elect me again, of course I will represent you again. I want you to remember what Senator Morgan, one of the senators in America that helped us in the past, said to me. He wants us to stand together, to send a good delegate to Washington, then he will help us; if you do not stand together and send a fool to Washington, he will not help us."

"If you want anything, petition right straight to Washington, and do not waste your time in idle talk here. I hope you will be together, still upholding the party we have chosen, when I return. We will now hear the resolutions."

Mr. J. K. Kaulla spoke of the resolutions, which were ready to be read before those who gathered. He then called

the Territory in motion were proposed by a Democrat and seconded by an alleged Republican, and an officer of the courts at that.

In view of the preparations for the meeting there was a notable lack of enthusiasm. Even the movers of the resolutions did not seem to have any great amount of interest in them. Kaulla, only, seeming to have any spirit in his attacks upon the Executive and the Secretary of the Territory. It took John Wise to move the resolutions and Emil Ney, bailiff of the First Circuit Court, to second the denunciatory one, so as to get up even the slightest interest in affairs, and although it was a fair little gathering it was remarkable only in that the denunciations of the officials were put into the form of resolutions which commit the leaders as opposed to protection of the well being of the people.

Altogether there were hardly two hundred and fifty people in the hall when the meeting was called to order, and about a fourth of that number was content to listen to the words of wisdom as they fell from the lips of Home Rule leaders at a safe distance, outside the entrance.

The platform was occupied by Chairman Kaulla, Mr. Wilcox and others prominent in the ranks, Mrs. Wilcox and her female advisers largely predominating.

Even the remarks of Wilcox failed to arouse the multitude of his admirers, but at the conclusion of the meeting three cheers for his departure were given with a right good will, which even the refusal of Honest John Emmelhuth to make a speech, failed to affect. The resolutions were adopted in only a half hearted way, to which the movers in the resolutions added weight by stamping with their feet on the floor. At the conclusion of the meeting there was a grand and united rush for the door, and if any plans had been laid for a handshaking program, they were prematurely nipped in the bud.

At 8 o'clock J. K. Kaulla called the meeting to order. There were in the</

FLOODS SWEEP THROUGH HILO

(Special Correspondence.)

HILO, Nov. 12.—After a week's rain the Waialua river burst its banks Saturday night last and a torrent poured through the lumber yards and warehouses, partially destroying the Hackfeld planing mill and doing damage to the amount of \$15,000.

"The most damaging storm in twenty years" is the way the oldest inhabitant speaks of the one through which the city has just passed. For more than a week rain has been falling but the heaviest was on Friday and Saturday and the streams swelled in consequence. Saturday morning the Waialua river was a roaring torrent, the water having risen so that the falls above the upper bridge at the electric light works were entirely obliterated from view.

Between 7 a. m. Friday and 10:30 a. m. on Saturday the gauge at Waialua showed a rainfall of seventeen inches, the heaviest during the storm. Saturday afternoon one of the pipes of the electric light company broke loose and wobbled like an enormous snake. The damage was such that the town was in darkness on Saturday night. Late in the afternoon water from the Waialua river commenced to pour over the banks opposite Hackfeld's lumber yard which is on the road to Waialua. In a little while the space between the warehouses of Hackfeld and Davies, a distance of 500 yards, was impassable to vehicles.

The water continued to rise and flow like a mill race, the strongest force being at a point between the planing mill and the lumber shed and near the original channel of the river which was

closed when the road was built six years ago.

In the early evening the situation was alarming; sheds and out-houses began to float away. At eight o'clock a stage belonging to a Chinese was caught in the current and washed across the road lodging under the Hackfeld planing mill and at midnight the road gave way and the water poured through the lumber yard to the sea, washing away the underpinning of the planing mill and the drying shed. A cement foundation on which rested the fifteen horsepower motor sunk so that it was at an angle of forty-five degrees and the frame work holding the transformers carried away and the cumbersome pieces were buried in ten feet of water.

In the meantime Manager Humburg recruited all the men available and set them to work taking out such machinery as could be moved and moving piles of lumber.

The floor of the planing mill, now forming an arc of a circle and the roof of the lumber shed is bent so that it resembles a Kansas town after a visit from a cyclone. The loss to the firm is estimated at \$14,000 to \$15,000.

At the Four Mile bridge over the Volcano road the water broke over the banks on Saturday afternoon and reached a depth which made travel dangerous and the road was temporarily closed. To the north there were several landslides, the worst being between Papakou and Pepeekeo. The road was impassable and passengers on stages were obliged to transfer to others that had been sent out from Hilo. On the Kaunakakai road, about six miles from Hilo, there was another washout that stopped travel beyond that point.

The Puna branch of the Hilo railroad

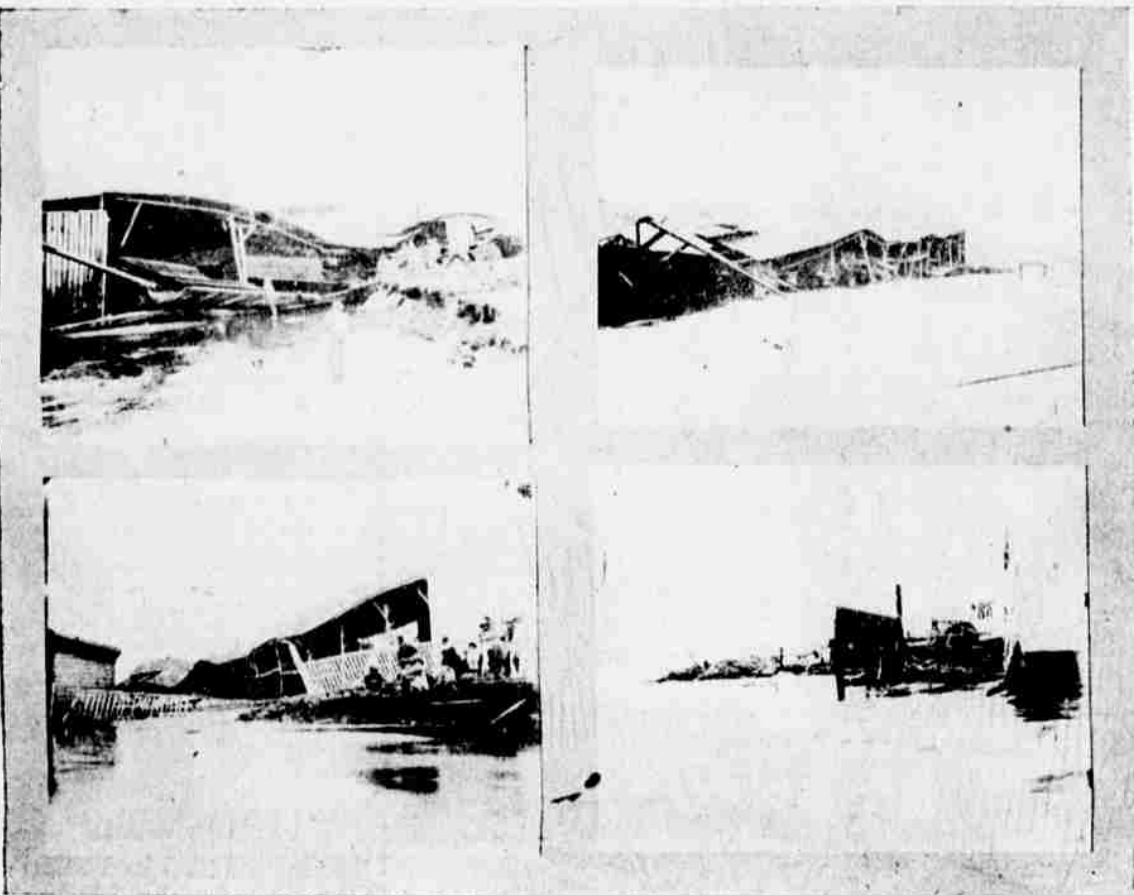
suffered some damage at a dirt fill about two miles from Olua mill. It was not serious and will be repaired in a few days.

A large force of men was put to work today on the roads in the country. No decision has been arrived at by the board relative to the break on the Waialua road at Hackfeld's. There is talk that a culvert will be put in and pipes used to keep the flow within bounds. Such a plan does not have the full support of the board for the reason, it is said, that anytime there was a north-easterly blow the sea would wash away the pipes. The board began the erection of a temporary bridge Monday afternoon. It is not likely that the planing mill will be rebuilt in its present position.

In Olua the damage to cane is trifling; the only serious happening was to the two reservoirs at nineteen miles. One of these gave way at the bank early Saturday morning flooding the road for a distance of more than a mile, the water carrying with it logs and ferns so that for a time the road was badly clogged.

In the office of Hackfeld & Co. here in Honolulu only little was known of the damage done to their warehouse in Hilo. The only information they have received is from the firm's correspondent in Kailua, Kona, who speaks of the rain storm in Hilo, but does not mention that damage to any extent was done to the firm's property in that city.

Mr. Humburg said that while, from the scanty information which he at present had at hand, he was inclined to believe that the extent of the damage had been greatly exaggerated, still he had no doubt that if any serious damage had been done, the firm would immediately repair it.



WRECK OF THE HACKFELD BUILDINGS AT HILO.

COMMERCIAL REPORT SHOWS THE MONEY MARKET TIGHT

BERREY'S COMMERCIAL AGENCY semi-monthly circular, issued yesterday afternoon, has the following data concerning the business of Honolulu for the past two weeks:

At no time during the present year has it been so difficult to obtain money in Honolulu. The banks and other financial institutions are not putting out one dollar, although the best of real estate and sugar securities are offered. Even during the memorable plague times in the beginning of last year, the money market was not so stringent. The present shortage of money in Honolulu, however, comes not as a surprise to the financiers, as it could be seen that the large importations of machinery for the plantations has required no small amount of coin. The pinch today is brought on by the payment of taxes. Today is the last day without the delinquent line being added, and some time during the latter part of the present month the government will take up the largest batch of outstanding warrants ever taken up before. This money will circulate through the community and is bound to ease up the string.

Sugar shares are quiet. Very little business has been transacted on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange during the past fortnight. Several large blocks of bonds changed hands. Oahu shares are selling below par. Ewa has fallen to 2 1/2, and Waialua is about the same. Olua paid-up still holds its own at 11.50. In San Francisco Hawaiian Sugar shares had a slight advance.

It is stated on good authority that the Kona Sugar Co. has practically consummated a sale of its first mortgage bonds. Pending the completion of the transaction, the company has borrowed \$150,000 from a San Francisco institution to enable it to carry forward the work on the plantation until the money is paid over from the sale of the bonds.

Two new corporations since our last report.

The mortgage indebtedness of the Islands has increased since our last report, \$129,375.15.

The following instruments have been filed since our last report:

65 deeds	\$ 50,375.37
4 mortgages	178,222.15
6 chattel mortgages	9,800.70
41 leases	48,827.00
12 releases	7,332.00
4 assignments of mortgages	8,860.00
7 bills of sale	8,860.00
5 powers of attorney	37.50
4 assignments of leases	128,750.00
3 agreements	2,928.75
Mortgages at 10 per cent	1,000.00
Mortgages at 7 1/2 per cent	2,450.00
Mortgages at 5 per cent	1,504.75
Mortgages at 10 per cent	5,700.00
Mortgages at 12 per cent	5,950.00
Total	\$178,222.15

DIVIDENDS.

C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent.	
Kahuku, 1 per cent.	
Waianae, 2 per cent.	
Ewa, 1 per cent.	
Oahu, 50 cents.	

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES.

Northwest (Douglas Fir)—	
Rough merchantable, 1x6 to 8x, not over 12 feet long, per M feet, \$25.	
Rough merchantable, over 12 in. wide,	

Clear, surfaced one side, 16 and 18 in. 42.50.	
Shingles—	
Redwood, common, \$3.	
Redwood, fancy, \$4.50.	
Cedar, sawn, 5-2, \$3.75.	
Cedar, sawn, 5-2, \$4.00.	
Laths—	
4 ft. 100 to bundle, per bundle \$0.65.	
6 ft. 50 to bundle, \$0.65.	
8 ft. 50 to bundle, \$0.80.	
Split redwood, each \$0.22.	

STOCKS SOLD ON EXCHANGE SINCE LAST REPORT.

40 shares Hawaiian Sugar, \$10.00.	
100 shares Olua, \$1.57 1/2.	
25 shares Olua, \$1.50.	
45 shares Olua, \$2.00.	
30 shares Ewa, \$2.00.	
25 shares Ewa, \$2.45.	
20 shares Ewa, \$2.45.	
15 shares Ewa, \$2.45.	
10 shares Ewa, \$2.45.	
20 shares Olua, \$100.00.	
20,000 bonds O. R. & L. Co., \$104.75.	

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Imports, \$28,952.99.	
Domestic exports to the United States, \$1,482,501.00.	
Domestic exports to foreign countries, \$5,271.00.	
Foreign merchandise to United States, \$2,025.00.	
Foreign merchandise to foreign countries, \$1,252.00.	
Gold to foreign countries, \$1,400.00.	
Domestic gold and silver to United States, \$15,000.00.	

EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named—gold basis:	
Pacific Coast, 20 cents per \$100.	
Canada, 50 cents per \$100.	
Atlantic Coast, 50 cents per \$100.	
London, \$4.94 per pound Sterling.	
London, sixty days, \$4.86 per pound Sterling.	
France, 5 1/2 francs per \$100.	
Frankfurt, Germany, 20 1/2 to 24; per mark.	
Auckland and Sydney, \$4.90 per pound Sterling.	
Hongkong, 6 1/2 per Mexican dollar.	
Amoy, 4 1/2 per Mexican dollar.	
Singapore and Shanghai, 4 1/2 per Mexican dollar.	
Yokohama, 50 per Jap. Yen.	
Hongko, Kobe, Nagasaki, 50 per Jap. Yen.	
Manila, Iloilo, P. I., 4 1/2 per Mexican dollar.	

Nomination papers were filed with the Secretary of the Territory yesterday by two of the Hilo candidates for Representative to succeed Enoka. The avowed candidates are David Kwaikou and James D. Lewis, each petition bearing the twenty-five names as required by law. The last day for filing nomination papers is November 19th.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

WHILE the markets of the city are even more featureless than usual, all reports indicate that the aggregate of transactions in the share market are increasing, but owing to the fact that the sales are at the low prices, which are the rule at the present time, many of the brokers and themselves asked to withhold announcement of the business. This indicates that there is a growing confidence in the market.

The recorded sales of the week show fifteen shares of Ewa sold at 24 1/2, a price even lower than before, but the lots were of five shares each and it was simply a case of realizing for every one who sold. The other shares on the list seemed to hold up well during the week and there seems to be little chance that there will be any immediate change in the status of the leading stocks. There appears to be a better feeling in Waialua since the report of the committee of the Board of Directors which visited the plantation last week, owing to the fact that the members of the Board are all experienced plantation men and they found everything in excellent condition.

It was reported that the members of the Board, after carefully going over the ground, reported that the crop of the coming season would be not less than 15,000 tons. This was increased to 20,000 tons by W. J. Louie and altogether there is a feeling that this estate will do as well as could be expected. The sale of \$10,000 Waialua bonds at 101 meant only that the original owner saw a chance to put the money into good shares and the buyer was in search of an investment for a trust fund.

REAL ESTATE.

The market for real estate has been quiet all week, there being less doing owing to the fact that tax paying seems to have possession of the minds of those who usually follow the market closely. There is reported the sale of the Ahana and Marchant properties, in Merchant street, which were bought a year ago by John Emmelhut to complete the symmetrical boundaries of his holdings, to W. C. Peacock, for a sum paid at \$25,000. There are less than 10,000 feet in the areas.

Architect Traphagen is receiving bids from contractors for the erection of the Waity block, adjoining the new Collins block in King street between Port and Bethel. The block will be seventy-five feet on the street line. The building is to be of brick with a stucco front. The present height is to be two stories and the walls are designed to bear the weight of four stories which will be the ultimate size of the block. This building will be highly ornamental and will add greatly to the appearance of the street.

Following the announcement of the sale to Peacock there was a report that it was the intention to place on that lot a two-story building of brick for the business house of Peacock & Co., which cannot however be verified. There is the usual inquiry for suburban property and some sales are being constantly made.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

Williams, Dimond & Co.'s sugar circular dated Nov. 7, and received here Thursday on the Gaelic contains the following:

Sugar.—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, dry granulated for local consumption still being quoted at 4.50.

Basis.—No sales since last report; consequently basis for 96 deg. Central-fugals in New York established by transaction reported 24 1/2 ult., continues to be quoted at 3 1/2, San Francisco 3.45 1/2.

London Beets.—Nov. 4th, 7 1/4; 6th, 7 1/4.

Dry Granulated New York.—According to telegraphic reports under date of the 6th inst., the American Sugar Refining Co. reduced prices ten points in order, doubtless, to meet the reduction instituted by Messrs. Arbuckle Brothers, and followed by the National Refining Company, as previously advised. A quotation of 4.50 equal to 4.75 net cash is now in force.

London Cable.—Nov. 2d quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 8 1/4; Fair Refining, 7 1/2 against 12 and 11 respectively corresponding period last year. November Beets, 7 1/2 against 9 1/2 same date last year. December Beets, 7 1/2 against 9 1/2 same date 1900.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—The situation in the Raw Sugar Market is practically unchanged. According to latest mail advices under date of the 2d inst., the market is very dull. Refiners being fully supplied. European Markets quiet and unchanged. Refined is in only fair demand.

Stock.—Willet & Gray report Oct. 31st United States four ports estimated October 30th, 180,399 tons against 52,104 tons corresponding period last year. Six ports Cuba estimated Oct. 29th, 57,500 tons against 3,921 tons same date last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable Oct. 31st, at latest uneven dates, 684,899 tons against 329,680 tons in 1900; increase over last year, 355,219 tons.

Liquor Licenses Issued This Year.

Treasurer Wright is considering the advisability of extending the Honolulu limits for the sale of liquor. The law requires that he fix the limits and he said yesterday that within a short time an extension would be made. At present the limits where the treasurer may grant licenses without the consent of the Governor is confined within the following streets: Maunakea to Pauahi to Nuanuanu to Beretania to Port (but not including Port) to Bethel and including Merchant street. What streets will be taken in by the Treasurer when he readjusts these limits have not been decided upon, though River street very likely will be included.

Altogether Treasurer Wright has granted in the neighborhood of 120 licenses in the Territory. This number includes all kinds from light wine and ale to the heaviest license. This statement cannot be taken to mean however that there are not more than that number of places in the Hawaiian Islands where liquor is sold. In fact it can be safely said that there are considerably more than 100 "saloons" in the Territory.

The United States Internal Revenue Department is today collecting liquor tax from between 400 and 500 places within its jurisdiction, and even the collectors have probably missed one or two joints, hidden among the hills. The work of the revenue agents in the Territory has been very thorough and though the police in their efforts to stop illegal liquor selling, seldom find evidences of a territorial license, yet the cheapest sort of a Japanese sake shop or native swine joint will have a United States government license proudly displayed in the front room, though the keeper will obstinately deny any intention of violating the Territorial law.

Treasurer Wright sees no present solution of this difficulty. It has been the policy of the government to limit the issuance of liquor licenses to responsible men who can be trusted to keep strictly within the limits of the law.

The majority of these illicit dispensers of liquor are found in the country stores, and there are very few indeed, aside from those conducted by the plantations where wine or beer cannot be purchased. It is impossible to secure evidence sufficient to convict against any of these "joints" without the use of police informers, and this evidence is rarely given much weight in the courts. The rear-room of nearly every one of these small stores shelters a goodly supply of intoxicants, but aside from the payment to the keeper in the outer room of a small fee, for some mys-

terious purpose, there is no indication that liquor is for sale.

Treasurer Wright favors a more liberal policy in the granting of liquor permits, and believes that if licenses were given to those who have applied, as long as they agreed to obey the laws, the permit should be granted when it did not interfere with the rights of others.

Just now the Treasurer has for consideration the application of a Japanese, through Attorney Brooks, for a license to manufacture liquor from rice. He intends to establish his distillery in Manoa Valley, if the desired permission is granted.

No application has been received from Frank Brown who it is reported is figuring upon the establishment of a distillery for the manufacture of rum from molasses. Attorney General Dole has not passed upon the matter, but is understood to have given an informal opinion that the customs regulations introduced by the United States have lessened the power of the Territory to license the manufacturer of liquor, to a considerable extent.

IT'S INDISPUTABLE.

Because it's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

IN THE PARSONAGE.

A Chapter from the Life of the Village Parson's Helpmate.

In every village the pastor's wife exerts an influence often as great as that of her husband. Needless to say, the responsibility of her position is great. Her approval or disapproval is not given without careful and conscientious consideration. This emphasizes the importance of the enthusiasm shown by Mrs. S. E. Leech, wife of the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Madison, Me., over an important event in her life. The experience is best told in her own words.

"In 1895," she says, "the birth of a child left me with complaints which caused me to suffer for several years. I was distressed after eating and was troubled with nausea and the formation of gas in my stomach. There were severe pains and weakness in my back and loins and I was also afflicted with other troubles to which my sex is subject. Doctors treated me nearly all the while for three years but I was not benefited to any extent."

"But you seem to have recovered marvelously," was suggested.

"Yes," Mrs. Leech answered, "and I will tell you how it was brought about. I had read of cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I decided to see what they would do for me. There was a decided improvement while I was using the second box of the pills but I did not stop taking them until I had taken six boxes and was cured."

Mrs. Leech suffered from the same troubles that are making thousands of women miserable. A few of the symptoms are severe headache, loss of appetite, exhaustion, pains in the groin or limbs, pale or sallow complexion, nervousness, offensive breath, etc. The sufferer may exhibit one or more of these symptoms, or may have all. They simply indicate the ravages disease has made upon the system, and the more of these symptoms the patient shows the greater the necessity for prompt and persistent treatment until they have been banished and the bloom of health is restored. To accomplish this end, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the only unfailing remedy. They are on sale at all druggists or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents per box or six boxes for two dollars and a half, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Olua Assessments.

THE 16TH AND 17TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 25c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 25c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olua Sugar Company, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT William A. Love, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, has this day been admitted as a partner in the partnership heretofore carried on by Frank Halstead and Willard E. Brown, under the firm name of Halstead & Co., doing business of stock and bond brokers, negotiating loans and acting as trustees in said Honolulu. FRANK HALSTEAD, WILLARD E. BROWN, WILLIAM A. LOVE, Dated Honolulu, Nov. 1, 1901.

PLANS TO EXAMINE ALL LANDS

Herman is Again Anxious for Inquiry.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Binger Herman, Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington, in his report to the President has the following relative to the insular public lands:

"Recommendations legislation for the appointment of a commission to make proper examinations, consider and report with reference to the survey and disposal of the public lands in the insular possessions of the United States."

The Commissioner makes the emphatic statement that "The absolute fee and ownership of all public lands in Hawaii were absolutely ceded to, and became the property of, the United States upon the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands."

He goes into the history of the land laws of Hawaii, which briefly are: That prior to 1846 the lands in Hawaii belonged in legal contemplation to the king. The act of the king giving his chiefs and people portions of the lands, retaining portions for himself and the government, was ratified by the legislature in 1848. The lands thus passing to the king and his heirs were thence known as the Crown lands. In 1850, one-twentieth of all public lands were set apart for the support of schools. In 1891 a part of the Crown lands was divided into small tracts, and the method of leasing them to homestead applicants on easy terms instituted.

In 1895 the legislature of the Republic passed the "Land Act, 1895," now in force, which provides a comprehensive system for the care and disposition of the public domain. By this act Crown lands are treated as having vested in the Republic, and they, together with the public lands before mentioned, now constitute the public lands of the Territory. Since the Hawaiian Land Act of 1895 embraces the laws thus continued in force a brief synopsis is here given, as follows: They were classified and divided into (1) agricultural lands; (2) pastoral lands; (3) pastoral-agricultural lands; (4) forest lands; (5) waste lands. This act provided the following methods for the disposal of the public lands of the Republic:

1. At public auction for cash in parcels of not over 1,000 acres, the consent of the executive council being required before any lands could be disposed of in this manner.
2. At public auction upon part credit, in parcels not exceeding 600 acres, with like consent required.
3. Without auction sale, in exchange for private lands, or by way of compromise.
4. By lease at public auction for not more than twenty-one years.
5. By homestead leases, under which each applicant might occupy eight acres of first-class agricultural lands, sixteen acres of second-class agricultural lands, one acre of taro land, 30 acres of first-class pastoral land, 60 acres of second-class pastoral land, or 45 acres of pastoral-agricultural lands. Certain qualifications were prescribed for these homesteaders.
6. Right-of-purchase leases, under which a qualified applicant could occupy, with the privilege of purchasing at the end of three years, and upon the fulfillment of special conditions, either 100 acres of first-class agricultural lands, 200 acres of second-class agricultural lands, two acres of taro lands, 600 acres of first-class pastoral lands, 1,200 acres of second-class pastoral lands, or 100 acres of agricultural-pastoral lands.
7. Cash freeholds, under which qualified applicants could purchase at public auction the same areas which could be acquired under the right-of-purchase lease system above described.

Regarding public land surveys the report says, after comments on the lands in Porto Rico and the Philippines:

"In Hawaii a better system of surveys appears to have been followed. From the data received at this office from Honolulu the following facts are gathered: The original crown tracts were scattered, and varied in size from a quarter section to lands embracing several townships. In the island of Maui, points of triangulation have been established at intervals of a few miles and the island divided into thirteen districts, irregularly shaped and unequal in extent, each having a name, such as Kula, and each having a sea front. These districts are divided into subdivisions, with native designations, the subdivisions each (in nearly every case) having also a sea front, and the boundary lines of which are mostly at right angles to the shore line. Subdivisions are mapped as 'grants,' 'awards,' 'government,' 'crown,' etc., side by side, throughout the island. Portions of these districts are taken embracing 15 or 20 subdivisions, such as shown on the map of Nahiku coffee lands, and resubdivision lines are run cutting up the lands into tracts averaging 20 acres each, by lines at right angles to the sea, extending toward the interior as far as a highway road and the resulting lots cut into two lots, each averaging 10 acres, marked consecutively by the one fronting upon the sea, the other upon the road, so that each lot will have either a road or the sea as one of its boundary lines. The side lines in all these lotting follow the trend of the hills, and embrace the full length of the streams in the subdivided divisions. For the purpose of disposals such resubdivisions are suitable and proper, and, in the absence of rectangles built upon meridional lines, serve to provide available tracts for coffee plantations or other purposes. They could, however, have been formed into rectangles, as in our own system, and the tracts made equally available."

"In the case of the island of Hawaii the plan seems to have been to take an

FRENCH SEIZE A TURKISH PORT AND ITS REVENUES

PARIS, Nov. 7, 1:40 p. m.—A dispatch from Admiral Caillaud has just been received announcing that he landed marines on the island of Mitylene this morning and occupied the customs house at Midilli without resistance. The French Government has received satisfactory replies without exception to its note explaining the measures against Turkey. An excellent impression has been created in official circles by the tone of the response of the United States, which is couched in most friendly terms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—The Porte has sent a note to M. Bapiste, councillor of the French Legation, forwarding the monthly draft of the customs in payment of the Loranide and Tubini claims and embodying certain decisions of the Turkish Government regarding the quays difficulties. M. Bapiste has forwarded the communication to Paris.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—The Porte has yielded still further to the French demands and has notified M. Bapiste, councillor of the French Embassy, that authority is granted France to rebuild or repair sixteen churches, convents and other institutions situated in different vilayets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—The newspapers here anticipate that, following the lead of France, other powers will discover claims against Turkey. The Russian newspapers generally welcome the French naval demonstration in Turkish waters, as a setback to what the Russians term "German pretensions in Turkey."

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says well informed circles in the Austrian capital are a shade less confident than the press on a favorable issue of the French naval

demonstration against Turkey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Commenting upon the French naval demonstration in the Levant, the Tribune's London correspondent says: A second meeting of the Cabinet is the only sign of excitement in England over the French Naval demonstration at Mitylene. The press comments are cautious and temperate, and the leader writers are content with an expression of hope that the Sultan will make a timely concession to the French Government. There is an evident intention on the part of the English press to minimize the Mitylene affair as much as possible, and class it with recent efforts of the United States and Austria-Hungary to obtain the settlement of private claims. If the ministers take the same view, it is remarkable that they have been in session for two successive days, although it is barely possible that they are holding prolonged consultations over the legislative program and are paying little attention to Admiral Caillaud's cruise with 2,000 troops.

There may however be more serious complications. There is no probability that the British Government considers itself liable, under Lord Beaconsfield's Cyprus convention to defend the Ottoman empire against a French seizure of the revenues of Mitylene. It is, however, an open question whether the foreign office may not be embarrassed by some secret arrangement with Germany respecting the near East. The German Emperor has been steadily developing the commercial interests of his empire in Asia Minor, and strengthening his own influence in the Sultan's capital. It has been suspected for a long time by students of current diplomacy that Germany's neutrality in South Africa was the result of a secret understanding with England respecting the Near East.

New York University has elected Miss Helen Gould president of the woman's advisory committee.

In a train wreck near Bedford, Ind., nearly thirty people were injured.

Belgium and the Netherlands are to be connected by telephone with London and other English cities.

The crew of a Colombian gunboat, the *Barón*, mutinied, and the boat is now in the hands of the insurgents.

The Union Pacific and Santa Fe roads have combined against the Burlington in a fight for the Pacific Coast trade.

Lord Sackville has confessed that he had four children by a Spanish dancer, and has asked a scandal in England in consequence.

President Zelaya has issued a decree abrogating on October 24, 1902, the Dickinson-Ayer treaty of 1867 between the United States and Nicaragua.

Major Edythe Lanes Patten was married in New York on November 6. President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended the wedding.

Franciscans and Greeks fought at the tomb of Christ over the question as to which community had the right to sweep out the church. Many were injured.

Court Stanislaus, the youngest of the Castellane brothers, has challenged a newspaper editor who referred to the famous family as Barnum, Castellane & Co.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in a late speech, stated that the British people may have to bear still heavier taxes on account of the Boer war.

An Englishman was caught at New York with a \$2,000 diamond necklace in his stockings, which was intended as a bridal present.

A new real estate company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, has been started in New York, under the name, "The Realty Associates."

John W. Stoll, a naval electrician, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and dishonorable discharge for abuse of McKinley.

A German lieutenant killed in a duel a fellow officer who had arranged to elope with his wife, and now the wife has challenged him.

The Klondike Theater, at Hurley, Wis., burned to the ground on November 6. Ten people lost their lives, and many were injured in the fire.

On November 6th the Lyceum Theater, at Atlanta, Ga., burned to the ground. The audience was dismissed in time, and no one was injured.

It is reported that brigands have carried off the mother of the chief of police of Seres, in Macedonia, at the same spot where Miss Stone was abducted.

Two prisoners overpowered the jailor in Yuma, Ariz., stole a locomotive and attempted to escape. One was killed and the other captured by the pursuing posse.

The report of Rear Admiral Taylor for the proposed naval station at Olonsapo, P. I., shows the estimated cost to be \$1,350,000, exclusive of defensive works, magazines, water supply, etc.

Lieut. William C. Hardee, of the United States marine corps, was suspended from duty with loss of pay for three months, for beating a Filipino boy at Manila with his walking stick.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has notified Secretary Hay formally that the British government accepts the American proposition relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the basis for a new treaty. Within a day or two the State Department will begin the preparation of the convention itself.

SOUTH KONA MEETING.
Directors Will Continue Their Endeavor to Sell Bonds.

The stockholders of the South Kona Agricultural Company held a special meeting yesterday morning at the office of W. R. Castle. After hearing a full report on the negotiations which have been carried on in San Francisco to float a bond issue of \$500,000, the stockholders directed the officers to continue these negotiations.

The report on the progress of the work of the plantation was very satisfactory. At present 300 acres of cane are ready for cutting, but as the machinery for harvesting is not ready the cane will have to be cut back. The report also showed the development and the natural facilities of the plantation to be excellent and it is believed that if the sale of the bonds be successful the chances for a 15,000-ton plantation will be very great indeed.

HALF A MILLION IN TAXES Honolulu Alone Paid That Amount.

(From Saturday's daily.)

THE tax collector's books for the year 1901 were closed last evening. Though the footings have not been completed Assessor Pratt estimated that the total collections for Honolulu city alone will approximate a half million dollars. This does not take in the four other districts of Oahu, but it does include the income tax for the entire island, the sugar planters all paying directly to Collector Pratt.

The receipts yesterday fell far below those of the previous day though the office force was just as busy, the majority of the taxpayers being those of small property. Thursday's collection amounted to \$157,600.

The percentage of the income to the general property tax is still uncertain though it is expected to come up very close to the other tax. Mr. Pratt said last evening that it would be less than the property tax, but what the difference is, he could not say, as the income tax has been collected for the entire island and the general tax is for the Honolulu district alone. No estimate of the revenue derived from the other districts of Oahu could be made last evening, though it will hardly bring the total up to three-quarters of a million.

The income tax paid yesterday was still accompanied by protests, the average citizen filing his kick more as a matter of right than with any real anticipation of ever having his money returned. In some quarters the tax was paid with the idea of assisting the government out of its present dilemma, and once the financial condition improves, an attempt will be made to recover the tax paid. It is very generally understood, however, that if it were not for the income tax the property assessment would be proportionately higher.

Treasurer Wright does not expect to hear from other island districts much before the first of December. The income tax returns are of course a very uncertain factor when it comes to making up the estimates, and the treasurer is unable to make any predictions of what will be the total revenue this year.

Assessor Pratt said last evening that the number of delinquents will be quite large, greater on the property than on the income tax. The publication of the delinquent tax list in so far as it would show the amount of money a man earned during the past year, is more feared by the average citizen than the addition of the ten per cent penalty. In the case of income tax the tax draws nine per cent interest until paid.

A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist, of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Col. Sam Parker took the steamer early in the week for Mahukona.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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Your Premises, Stables and Outhouses
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SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 20 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned. If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies. Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet. Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you. Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way. Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial. We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 19.

The \$35,000,000 Kodak trust will rob
snaps of some of their softness.

Hilo's precipitation record will now
take on new glory from precipitation.

The Sultan pays when he has to but
the collection costs a pretty percentage.

Olympic kickers will add to their
prestige by defeating picked Honolulu
players.

Hilo will not take the hint that the
flood came immediately upon the an-
nouncement of a sporting carnival.

Cuba should remember that it was
America that not only set her free but
robbed yellow fever of its terrors as
well.

From Tillman's language over the
Washington affairs the people may be
led to believe he's sorry he elected
Roosevelt vice-president.

That Kansas pastor, whose parents
undoubtedly intended him for a fisher-
man, finds his flock insisting that he
change his name from "Ananias."

Even if the McKinley memorial is
not given the form of a public play-
ground, the mothers and teachers
should not despair of attaining their
end.

It was like dentistry to get in the
income tax but the people appear to
have grown duly fearful of the size of
the penalty and paid, contenting them-
selves with a notice of protest.

With Western Senators finding their
proper place in the Republican party
and declaring free silver dead, Bryan
and "Bill" Stone of Missouri will hold
a lugubrious wake over the remains.

Captain Dreyfus, who has been living
at Cologne, near Geneva, for some time
past, has determined to leave Switzer-
land and make his home in Alsace,
where he was born. He will spend the
winter in the Riviera, after which he
will definitely settle down in Alsace,
devoting his time to literature and sci-
entific pursuits.

Kalakaau's birthday saw its annual
regatta of small yachts and although
the usual programme of aquatic sports
took place earlier in the season, those
who gathered and very many of those
who were absent, remembered the an-
niversary and how much such events
owe to his patronage.

With any extension of the limits for
the sale of liquor, the fact that a purely
residence section of the community is
entitled to immunity from joints,
should not be lost to sight. Churches,
schools and colleges should be centers
of a zone of freedom from spirit and
the police should be depended upon to
close the speak easy.

SENATORIAL CHANGES.

While the off year elections usually
are without great significance, those
which have been reported from the
States show that the policies of the
Republican party have suffered nothing
in the minds of the people. Though
there will be one Democratic senator
in the next Congress where there was
a Republican, it cannot be said that
there will be any regret in the party
ranks, or in fact fret by any of those
who knew him, that Wellington,
of Maryland, gives place to one who
though an arch politician has always
been an American.

The returns from Maryland show that
the Democrats have a large majority
and as the issue was to a great ex-
tent Gorman, there will be no one to
dispute his right to the seat. Five
years ago a young man who had made
for himself a name in his state, en-
tered the United States Senate and
found every one ready to give him a
hearing. Wellington had been an
astute politician though there were
many who thought him below the
caliber of a statesman. He soon fell
out of step with his party. He opposed
the war and attempted to block the
administration at every step. There
was none of the dignity which earned
for such men as Hoar the respect of
their fellows, while their arguments
failed to make converts.

From a dissenter Wellington became
a rarer and soon fell into such straits
that he was in a class alone with Pet-
tigrew and Butler. Then came the last
step when he was alleged to have said
that he could not ever regret the death
of President McKinley, and since that
time he has been classed as impos-
sible.

In Kentucky there will be a fight,
if the present is borne out by future
developments. Blackburn has a strong
hold upon the men of his party, but
when Henry Watterson announced that
he was out for a place in the councils
of the nation, it was taken that he
would strike for the senate rather than
for the governorship as a stepping
stone, in the event of the success of his
party. Should this be a fact there will
be a pretty contest in the Blue Grass
country, but from this distance there
seems no reason to believe that success
will attend the efforts of the editor.

Foraker and Dooliver will be return-
ed from Ohio and Iowa respectively and
there will be Republicans from every
other state where that party now has
a senator.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

In the midst of the gloom, which comes from whence no one knows and
over its existence to apprehension which has no foundation in fact, comes
the report of the Planters' Association, that the sugar crop of the past year,
closing September 30th, was 350,033 tons. Just how much this means is told
in the comparative figures. The crop of the year preceding this was 289,544
tons. The increase therefore was above 70,000 tons, which means in round
numbers that there was added to the returns from the sugar crop a matter of
some \$3,000,000. The increase in crop and returns was twenty-five per cent,
which shows the extreme prosperity of the country.

In the face of these facts it is hard to understand just how the idea that
the bow-wows are ahead for trade and Territory alike gained prevalence.
There is a period of low prices for shares, money is hard to get and those
who have ready cash are inclined to hoard it. Yet in spite of these conditions
there is no sign that business legitimate and safe has been materially hurt by
the tightness. Ask the dealer in any kind of merchandise if there has been a
material decrease in his returns; he will tell you that there is always a
slowness of collections, but that very few of the people, if in fact any, seem
to be denying themselves any of the luxuries of life. This is noted in every
branch of trade.

Go to the theater and look about to see if there are any of the familiar
faces missing. There are none, for the people today are just as appreciative
as they were of old. They have the cash for a show and they spend it with a
freedom which indicates a knowledge of their prosperity. So it goes all along
the line. The roads are as full of fine equipages, the parks bloom as fresh-
ly with bright gowns and the luau, ball and dinner furnish just as great
pleasure for all classes of the people. There is a supreme knowledge that
business is good, that there is prosperity in the city, and even if there is a
tightness of money just at this time, there is no intention on the part of the
people to lose their belief in the future of the Territory.

The reason for the seeming contradiction is that the money which has
been earned for the stockholders in the various business enterprises of the
country has not gone into their pockets direct, but has been put into im-
provements. The amount of money spent in the securing of new machinery
and buildings for the plantations, for the business houses here and for various
new enterprises has greatly exceeded the amount of the dividends usually ap-
plied to betterments. The development of the various properties has con-
sumed much money and the great plantations which are just coming into pro-
ducing will account for the absorption of much of the addition to the wealth
of the Territory. It is said that in the past year the amount of money spent
upon plantations on this one island was above \$5,000,000. Yet it is a fact
that Oahu alone does not contain the greatest number of new plantations, that
there are properties on which vast sums are being expended on other islands.

Then there is another reason which should be given weight in the discus-
sion of the matter of money shortage, and that is the short supply of coin.
It is estimated that the annual business of the islands amounts to close to
\$16,000,000. In the opinion of bankers the coin and currency now in the Ter-
ritory does not reach much more than one-fourth of that amount. Perhaps it
might be safe to say that the per capita circulating medium is \$30. This in
a country where the money is being used so largely in the development of new
industries, where in the employment of Oriental labor it is inevitable that
there shall be great hoardings, is a sufficient explanation of shortage in cash.

The fact that there has been temporarily withdrawn from circulation more
than a half million of coin through tax collections, and that this has meant
the suspension of loans by the banks, until there shall be a swelling of the
golden stream through this coin finding its way back into the ordinary cur-
rents of trade, shows that there is an actual tightness in the visible supply
of money, which must be held largely accountable for many of our troubles.

It is gratifying to find the tangible evidence of prosperity in the report
of production. The crops which are thus reported are of fair size only. Next
year they will be eclipsed. What is lost through the drought in Hamakua
will be more than made up in the excess of the crops of the plantations of
other islands. There will be a new record made and with the new estates
producing there will be a new era of prosperity. If, when there was the
greatest fear that labor troubles would affect seriously our principal indus-
try, an increase in the output of one-fourth is noted, what is to be feared for
the future?

PLAN TO BLOCK PROGRESS.

In an effort to force the calling of an extra session, that the same irre-
sponsible, happy-go-lucky crew which added to the humors of the spring, may
again disport themselves in legislative halls, the Independent Home Rule Re-
publican leaders propose to serve notice upon public minded citizens that the
next legislature will not honor any advances made to assist in public
works. It might be well to say that the most pressing projects at the present
time are those having to do with the health of the community, the business
of the port and the adjudication of claims for losses through the great Sanitary
Fire.

It needs only a cursory examination to show that there is nothing at
which the Home Rulers will stop to gain their ends. Ignorant of business
methods, the funds for the Board of Health were so distributed that there is
now absolutely no appropriation from which money may be taken for the
crusade against rats, which everyone familiar with the needs of the city
must place at the very front of local necessities at this time. Believing the
false information of employees who had axes to grind, the members of the
legislature made up an appropriation bill which permits the Board of Health
no leeway in any emergency which may arise.

Then the work of the construction of the new wharf for the accommo-
dation of large steamers, which will come here, and which has enlisted the aid
of Hackfeld & Co., will be placed in the same category with other works
which are to be regarded as out of the question by the Home Rulers. This
is the programme of the rule or ruin leaders, that if debarred from overturn-
ing all the forms which have obtained, if deterred from forcing upon the peo-
ple their hare-brained ideas of reforms in taxation and government in gen-
eral, they will refuse to permit the necessary improvements to the trade
facilities, improvements which must come if the growing business of the wa-
terfront is to be given accommodation. The entire intent of the announce-
ment of purpose on the part of the Home Rulers is to prevent money men,
men who are willing to take cash from their own business that the work
prevented by incapacity of legislators, may be pushed ahead, from carrying
out their plans for the provision of funds.

The Home Rulers have been discussing this plan for several days. It is
to culminate in the meeting this evening. Despairing of argument, in a rage
because their pleas for an extra session have proven lacking of the weight
which they hoped might be given them, seeing no chance to again get at the
public crib, not only for salaries and mileage but with contracts for printing
and a small army of employees who will at the same time keep up the or-
ganization of the party, they will turn against every interest of the Ter-
ritory and blindly block the work which must go on if there is to be health
and prosperity in the community.

There will be two meetings this evening. The Planters will discuss the ad-
vancement of local business interests. The Home Rulers will bid farewell to
the Delegate to Congress ostensibly, but in reality talk of what they can do
to block progress, under their gated from the organ of Wilcox, the true mean-
ing of the fight against prosperity and progress may be seen to be one of
pure animosity against the people whose political name this aggregation is
planning to assume, with a hope of fooling Washington leaders in National
affairs.

QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY.

Now that there are before the Inter-
Oceanic Canal Commission two propo-
sitions, the construction of a canal con-
necting Lake Nicaragua with the two
oceans and the purchase of the Panama
Canal Company's concession, the peo-
ple of the country will become more
generally interested in the problem of
the inter-oceanic canal. In the East
there is a revival of the discussion of
the question as to whether or not there
shall go with any canal concession the
absolute control of the territory up
which the works are constructed.

That there might be a canal, con-
structed by a private corporation, placed
upon the soil of a foreign country, the
status of the waterway being fixed
and guaranteed by a concert of powers,
is conceivable, but if the Treasury of
the United States is to be charged with
the cost of the construction of the
canal then it becomes a matter for sover-
eignty. This was brought out in the
discussions which took place during the
last session of Congress, while this
matter was under discussion, and there
seems no reason to believe that the
men who at that time voiced such ex-
treme sentiments will ever become re-
conciled to any half way measures in
respect to this great undertaking. This
view is taken in the following extract
from the Review of Reviews, in dis-
cussing the canal:

The United States government cannot
appropriately construct a vast and per-
manent public work like a ship canal up-
on soil over which the United States does
not propose to become sovereign in the
full sense at some time. The French
company that owns the unfinished Pan-
ama canal is anxious to sell its assets,
whatever they may be, to the United
States government. But such a pur-
chase should not be consummated with-
out negotiations for the purchase at a
good price from the Republic of Colom-
bia of its long Isthmian stretch known
as the State of Panama. In times of
emergency we already exercise super-
visory functions in the State of Panama
under a long-standing treaty, whereby
always been identified with North Amer-
ica, inasmuch as the Panama Railroad has
long been its principal economic factor,
it has been especially identified with the
United States. Our interests there are
already paramount, and we could not

possibly allow any disposition to be
made of the Isthmus that would tend to
lessen our influence or authority. Our
position in the West Indies and the Car-
ibbean Sea, and our acquisition of Haw-
aiki, Guam and the Philippines, point to
our full acquisition of the Isthmus as the
one essential step to be taken in the
rounding out of our policy of territorial
and trade expansion. With the Isthmus
annexed by purchase, all diplomatic
questions about the control of an Isth-
mian canal would adjust themselves to
the changed situation.

THE NEW YORK MAN.

The New York man is to the front
and it seems probable that he is there
to stay for a time. Not only does the
President start off in his term of office
with the good wishes of every one in
the country behind him; and the natu-
ral prospect that he will succeed
himself in the high office which he
adores, but the victory of Seth Low
over Tammany places that earnest
political student and reformer at the
very front.

The echoes have not arrived but with-
out doubt the mainland press already
sees in him the man who will add lustre
to the party ticket when the vote of
New York must be made doubly secure.
It is only natural that this should be
the case for it is not every man who
can administer such a drubbing to the
Tiger as the late college president has
given the beast. Such qualities as have
led the new Mayor of the Metropolis
to the front are needed in any national
campaign and it need not surprise any
one if Low is called from the Muni-
cipal to National arena.

What of the West however, is a
question which must be given some
weight. The pet candidate of the
West, is a worthy subject himself.
Jonathan Dolliver, of Iowa, and it is
certain that the apple binders and the
prairie burners are all desirous of aid-
ing his ambition. Dolliver would make
it a campaign of lurid oratory. Low
one of careful business like statements.
New York is in the saddle and per-
haps may be able to keep the seat
despite Western bucking for some time,
especially as there are two young men
of such caliber as Roosevelt and Low
at the front.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. Marston Campbell is in the rainy
city.

Judd Hill is being treated to a dress-
ing of rough stone, preparatory to ma-
cadamizing.

Queen Liliuokalani will winter in the
East. She will make short stops in San
Francisco and Salt Lake City.

The Maui Athletic Association is
talking of sending a nine to Honolulu
to play baseball at Christmas time.

William G. Hall, who installed the
new McElroye sugar mill, on Kauai, is
a late arrival from the Garden Isle.

H. P. Meyer, the son of the late H.
W. Meyer, of Kalahe, Molokai, died in
Chicago recently.

The sudden touch of cold weather
last evening caused many persons to
don their overcoats.

During the past eight months 110 lots
have been sold at College Hill. The
aggregate returns were \$146,375.

Mrs. George Ross and two children will
arrive today on the Kinohi from Hawaii
to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Lishman.

A Hawaiian brakeman on one of the
Pioneer Mill Company's engines was
run over and instantly killed Wednes-
day evening.

Professor Koebel, the entomologist,
has been at Maui during the past
week, also to Kohala, and is now in
the Hawaii forests.

The net of the Chinaman who was
found drowned in Kau some time ago,
has been found hidden in the rocks.
Foul play is suspected.

Manager G. C. Hewitt, of Hutchison
plantation, arrived yesterday morning
to attend the meeting of the Planters'
Association, which takes place on Mon-
day.

Mr. W. W. Goodale, manager of Wai-
luku Plantation, was one of the
passengers by the Gaelic for the Orient
on Thursday evening. Mr. Goodale goes
to Japan for a short vacation.

Dr. Shorey has examined some milk
sent him by Judge Humphreys, and
found that it was about half water.
Proceedings will be instituted against
the seller of the milk.

Saturday morning Rapid Transit car
33 collided with one of the Oahu Ice
Company's wagons, near King and Li-
liah. Beyond the car's fender being
smashed, no damage was done.

Arrangements were completed yester-
day for the \$4,000 required by the
fire court to finish their work. It is
proposed to borrow money from the
four banks, and give notes which lead-
ing business houses have agreed to
sign.

Dr. Shorey is analyzing Poinciana
regia beans to find the active poisonous
principle of them. It will be remem-
bered that some time ago a child died
from eating some of this kind of
beans.

Kaleomakahi, for thirteen years a
resident of the leper settlement, com-
mitted suicide last week by throwing
himself into the ocean from a cliff. He
was not yet thirty years old, but much
enfeebled by the disease for which he
had been sent to Molokai.

The fancy work and festival given
for the benefit of St. Peter's Chinese
Chapel on the grounds of the cathedral
met with much success. A great num-
ber of children as well as many adults
attended the fair, and the business
done at the various booths was quite
brisk. The decorations of the place
were very handsome.

Every Exertion a Task

Every Care a Burden

There is failure of the strength to
do and the power to endure; there is
weakness "all over" that is persistent
and constant.

The vital functions are impaired,
food does not nourish, and the whole
system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the
stomach, perfects digestion, invigor-
ates and tones is needed.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. B.
Garland, Shady, Tenn., it has done for others.
She took it when she was all run down—without
appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do
her work. It restored her appetite, increased
her weight, and made her well and strong.
This is her own unsolicited statement.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the prom-
ise. The earlier treatment is begun
the better—begin it today.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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lulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers
and Commission Merchants, Honolu-
lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers
Jr., J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Import-
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ing materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

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order.

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OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,860,000
Total reichsmarks 107,860,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

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reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 25,800,000
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The undersigned, general agents of the
above two companies, for the Haw-
aian Islands, are prepared to insure
Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and
Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar
and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-
bor, against loss or damage by fire on
the most favorable terms.

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convince us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of Am-
erican Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at
right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-
keeping and lasting qualities, and that
is why we are right in pushing the
Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT
a new freight schedule will go into ef-
fect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in
rates can be obtained at the office of
the company, corner Fort and Queen
streets, Honolulu.

2332 C. L. WIGHT, President.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been ap-
pointed agents of the above company
are prepared to insure risks against
fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and
on Merchandise stored therein on the
most favorable terms. For particulars
apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and
the undersigned, general agents, are
authorized to take risks against the
dangers of the sea at the most reason-
able rates and on the most favorable
terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established a general agency at Ho-
lolu, and the Hawaiian Islands, the
undersigned general agents are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers
of the sea at the most favorable rates
and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Co., Ltd., of London,
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Company of Edinburgh,
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ance Company,
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nich and Berlin.

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Capital £1,000,000

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AGENTS.

The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

PLANTERS HEAR REPORTS OF THE YEAR'S PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

jects will be submitted to your consideration as usual, and there remains nothing for me to enlarge upon. But I bid you a hearty welcome, and I hope and trust that your deliberations will be productive of a good understanding among your good selves, and be beneficial in many other ways.

Respectfully submitted,
F. A. SCHAEFER,
President Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

The address was ordered printed in the Planters' Monthly.

The following list of committees appointed for the year ending November, 1901, was read, and report from the same called for:

Cultivation—Henry P. Baldwin, chairman; John A. Scott, John Hind, Geo. F. Renton, L. Barkhausen.

Manufacture—E. E. Oding, chairman; W. W. Goodale, Geo. Fairchild, C. C. Kennedy; A. Ahrens.

Fertilization—C. F. Eckart, chairman; C. M. Walton, F. T. Crayley, Geo. Ross, Jas. Watt.

Machinery—C. Hedemann, chairman; Jas. Low, Geo. C. Hewett, W. W. Goodale, W. Stoddard.

Disease of Cane—Prof. Koebele, chairman; F. Weber, Hy. Deacon, W. A. Baldwin, Fred Meyer.

Labor—F. M. Swany, chairman; E. F. Bishop, J. P. Cooke, E. D. Tenney, H. A. Isenberg.

Forestry—D. Forbes, chairman; F. B. McStocker, J. Gibbs, H. A. Baldwin, T. S. Kay.

Handling and Transportation of Cane—Jas. Low, chairman; J. M. Horner, John T. Moir, Geo. R. Ewart, K. S. Gjerdum.

Experimental Station—C. F. Eckart, chairman; J. P. Cooke, W. M. Giffard, Geo. N. Wilcox, A. Ahrens.

The report of Secretary Mead was read in which the list of officers and trustees for the year just ended was given.

His report reads:

SECRETARY'S REPORT

To Annual Meeting of Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 1901.

At the annual meeting held in October, 1901, the following gentlemen were elected trustees of the Association:

F. A. Schaefer, J. B. Atherton, H. P. Baldwin, W. G. Irwin, F. M. Swany, H. A. Isenberg, Geo. H. Robertson, W. P. Potehauer, and C. F. Eckart.

The trustees so elected chose the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—F. A. Schaefer.

Vice-President—C. F. Eckart.

Treasurer—H. A. Isenberg.

Secretary—W. P. Potehauer.

Auditor—J. B. Atherton.

In April, 1901, Mr. Holte resigned as vice president and trustee, and Mr. W. G. Irwin was chosen to fill the vacancy, and in July of the same year, Mr. B. F. Dillingham was elected trustee in place of Mr. Holte.

In August, Mr. H. A. Isenberg resigned as treasurer, and Mr. Potehauer resigned as secretary and trustee, and Mr. W. O. Smith was elected treasurer, secretary and secretary.

In October, Mr. J. P. Cooke was chosen auditor in Mr. J. B. Atherton's absence, and Mr. H. D. Mead was appointed acting secretary and treasurer during the absence of Mr. Smith.

Fourty-three meetings of the trustees have been held during the year, besides many conferences.

The attention of the board of trustees has been devoted very largely to the labor question, and the formation of the Association in 1892, the question of obtaining laborers for agricultural and mill work has been one of the most important. During the past year, after much difficulty, 2,500 laborers, with their wives and families, have been brought from Porto Rico, besides the introduction of nineteen negroes from the Southern States, twenty-six Italians and 106 Portuguese, and a number of negroes have also been obtained by one of the local firms.

The experiment of bringing such negro laborers did not prove successful, and no further attempts in that direction were made.

The Italians, though few in number, have thus far proven satisfactory.

Crops.—The crops harvested for the year ending September 30, 1901, have yielded well, amounting in all to 360,028 tons.

Experimental Station.—The experimental station has been maintained and efficiently conducted during the past year, Mr. Blouin, the director, has done very efficient work. Owing to illness, Mr. Blouin resigned in August of this year, and Mr. Eckart has been placed in charge pending the appointment of his successor.

The expense of maintaining the station is considerable, but there seems to be no question as to the value of the experiments made and work done.

A meeting of delegates from all the islands was held in August of this year, and the results of the meeting have tended to establish co-operation and better understanding among the managers. Such meetings will be held every three months in Honolulu.

ROYAL D. MEAD,
Acting Sec'y H. S. P. A.

Honolulu, November 18, 1901.

The motion of E. D. Tenney, seconded by Mr. Ewart, that the old board of trustees be re-elected, met with a unanimous vote. As the trustees called for the officers, for 1901-1902, President Schaefer announced that this would be done at the noon hour. At the afternoon session, the trustees reported as follows:

W. G. Irwin, president; H. A. Isenberg, vice-president; W. O. Smith, secretary-treasurer; C. H. Robertson, auditor; H. P. Baldwin, F. M. Swany, J. B. Atherton, F. A. Schaefer, B. F. Dillingham.

The statement of the sugar crop, from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, was presented to the meeting by Secretary Mead, as follows:

ISLANDS.

Hawaii—

Waikali Mill Co. 843

Waikali Mill Co. 10,800

Hilo Sugar Co. 10,214

Onomea Sugar Co. 8,722

Papeete Sugar Co. 7,172

Honolulu Sugar Co. 7,401

Honolulu Plantation Co. 10,932

Lakapaho Sugar Co. 5,504

Lakapaho Sugar Co. 4,983

Kukulu Plantation Co. 2,000

Kukulu Plantation Co. 2,000

Hamakua Mill Co. 7,503

Grand Total 360,028

A committee consisting of E. D. Tenney and George Wilcox was appointed by the chair to confer with the steamship companies to delay the sailings of the Kinu, Mauna Loa, and a Kauai vessel so as to give ample time for the planters to discuss important matters during the day. The committee returned later and stated that the Kinu and Mauna Loa for Maui and Hawaii would be held until 5 p. m. this afternoon and the same with the W. G. Hall and James Makoe for Kauai.

When the report of the committee on cultivation was called for, Mr. H. P. Baldwin announced that no report had been prepared. He announced that a report would be prepared for publication in the Planters' Monthly, and then gave the following verbal report:

"There has been little change in methods generally of cultivation in the past few years, although there have

KAUAI LANDS WILL BE OPENED TO SETTLERS

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd returned yesterday morning in the W. G. Hall from a two weeks' trip of investigation on Kauai. As a result of his visit several thousand acres of fine land may be thrown open as homesteads as soon as his plans are approved by the Executive Council. Mr. Boyd made a thorough inspection of the government lands on Kauai and as a result of his trip will make some important recommendations to the council at its meeting today.

He will report favorably upon the proposed exchange of land with the McBryde Sugar Company and the deal very likely will be consummated within a short time. This is an exchange of the land at Kalaheo, some four thousand acres, owned by the government for a tract of land of similar extent at West Koloa which is owned by the McBryde Sugar Company. If the exchange is made it is proposed to open

up this latter tract for homesteads, for which purpose it is well adapted.

Mr. Boyd also visited the windward side of the island and examined the lands at Wailoh. This tract of government land is about a thousand acres in extent, and Commissioner Boyd considers the proposition to throw it open for settlement.

Nothing has been done relative to opening the Honoumuli tract at Hilo, which was settled upon two years ago by Portuguese. Mr. Boyd is still awaiting a report from the sub-agent there, who has not completed his survey.

These lands form part of the watershed at Honoumuli and Commissioner Boyd says that he does not intend to move hurriedly in this matter, as it affects the water supply of which the government is bound to be very careful.

Nothing will be done that is likely to impair the water supply and for that reason Commissioner Boyd does not intend to act hastily.

been a few new and advantageous changes made, the spread of which is being adopted by a number of the plantations. For example in the water runs, where formerly the water ran down the furrows, I saw only of plantations where irrigation is used, the ridges between the rows has been split with a plough, the cane hilled up and the water run between rows. This method seems to pay better, the suckers have been bigger and come more freely. In fact the ratoon yield if treated in this way will come within a ton of the yield of plant cane in the same field. At Makaweli, by hilling up, ratoon have yielded six and seven tons where the plant cane has had no large yield, and where formerly the ratoon yield was only three tons upwards.

"Of course there is an additional expense in ploughing and hilling, but not necessarily a great one. On Maui we have a young man who has constructed a wooden machine for hilling up, which we have lined with zinc and in one or two instances constructed of very thin sheet iron and which has been a great help and saving in hilling up while equal to hand work. The machine may be most easily likened to a double mould board plough, it pushes and raises the dirt distributing the latter around the cane in a very satisfactory manner. I think its use will extend. It is only a light draught machine and I recommend its use very heartily.

"With regard to the leading machine on Maui, I regard its use as perhaps not altogether satisfactory but a great help on a plantation generally. I think that we are on the right track. It has proven a great labor saver and there is a necessity we are all under, the adoption of labor saving machinery. Inventors must help us in this quandary. The leader may be most adequately described as a locomotive derrick with runs on an ordinary plantation railroad track, the derrick leading the cane into the cars. Mr. Rickard, the designer, was sent to the States to have the machine built and there are now three being manufactured for use at Spreckelsville, Pala and Makaweli.

"The designer has made certain modifications in the machine and it is not exactly the right thing it is eminently helpful. The machine is designed to raise three tons at once but we have found that 1,000 pounds makes a more convenient amount. I saw four loads of this size made in three minutes. Something has got to be done in this direction, at present the Japanese are walking away with our dividends.

"I do not despair yet of a cutting machine. There is a mowing machine in use in Louisiana which is not practical among our heavy cane. In Louisiana the cane grows with straight stalks and in a different manner to ours. I believe that a hand machine can yet be made to save the work of three or four men. Mechanicians that I have talked with seem to believe that an electrical cutting machine generated by power at the mill, conducted by light wires to the motor in the cutter's hand, could be made to work. Such a machine would have to weigh however in the neighborhood of ten pounds which would be too heavy for the carrier. A suggestion was made to me by a friend that had seen a pneumatic hand machine for marble cutting. It struck me that there was a good principle. If it could cut marble, why not cane? The operator would simply have to point his tool and cut the cane in two or three lengths with no exertion beyond that of guidance, while the machine could be made not to weigh over five pounds. I believe that a man from Australia came through here with a hand cutter but that it was pronounced too cumbersome.

"Returning to the leader again, if it has not proven an entire success it is at any rate a great convenience for clearing land of rock or other obstacles. It can run anywhere that a portable railway can be placed and an instance of its use was shown at Spreckelsville where, when the new mill was building, it saved the work of twenty men. Heavy drums were lifted and placed in position in two hours that ordinarily would have taken two days' work with a gang of men.

"It is very convenient. The mechanical geniuses in our midst must come forward and supplant brute strength by ingenuity in machinery."

J. A. Scott of Hawaii, a member of the same committee, spoke of the conditions in Hilo and Hamakua, where but one variety of cane planting had been proven a poor feature. The Lahaina variety was planted too continuously and the crop of the Hilo Sugar Company had become smaller.

"The yield of the newly introduced cane," said he, "had resulted in an average of six and two-tenths tons on a tract of forty-three acres, with the density a little low owing to the rows having been placed a little too closely together, the distance, five feet, having been too contracted to allow the growing cane the full benefit of the sun and air.

"Widening the rows to six feet has resulted in a crop of 600 acres that promises yield at equal throughout to that on the forty-three acres. The

WILCOX SAYS FAREWELL AND RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED.

(Continued from page 1)

on Mr. John Wise, a democrat, to read the resolutions. Mr. Wise made a few preliminary remarks in which he said: "Fellow citizens of the Great Dole," and then he read the following resolution:

Whereas, Henry E. Cooper, as acting governor of the Territory of Hawaii, has submitted his annual report for 1901 to the Secretary of the Interior, and

Whereas, the said report under the subhead "Labor," the acting governor has made statements absolutely at variance with the actual conditions existing in these islands, conditions which so man holding the high office of governor and interested in the advancement of civilization and the Americanizing of this Territory could either ignore or dare to deny, and

Whereas, the entire report under this subhead is couched in form inviting special legislation in the interests of the classes; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the members of the Home Rule Republican party in mass meeting assembled do urge the Territorial Delegate to Congress to use every effort to defeat the object of legislation invited, and to devote his entire energy to securing the re-enactment of the Asiatic exclusion laws, because:

First.—Ninety per cent of the present Asiatic population originally came to these islands as contract laborers.

Second.—Of the total Asiatic population there are but thirty-five per cent employed on sugar plantations.

Third.—Not to exceed twenty-five per cent of the remainder work in rice fields, the other three-fourths being active competitors in every mechanical and industrial occupation as well as in mercantile pursuits, with Americans in this Territory today, and this circumstance, together with our Hawaiian land laws, are the potent factors preventing the influx of desirable American farmers and mechanics.

Fourth.—There are in these islands today more than 12,000 Asiatics who had the government acted in good faith would now be in their native land, and we affirm without fear of contradiction that any condition looking to the return of any laborers to the place of their nativity would be violated as was the law in the case of these coolies.

Fifth.—The immigration of unskilled labor has not ceased. There is a constant stream of Porto Rican laborers coming to these islands, assisted to these shores by the Planters' Labor and Supply Company. These assisted immigrants are a most undesirable addition to our island community—illiterate, impetuous, of low vitality and lower morality. Many of them occupy prison cells, either for crimes committed or for vagrancy, thus through special privileges another dangerous and burdensome element is injected into our excessively cosmopolitan community, to be assimilated at untold sacrifice to the community at large, while creating conditions favorable to the successful and economical production of sugar.

Sixth.—The white man can speak for himself, but we are satisfied that he, like ourselves, would work anywhere and at anything that will yield him the value of his labor.

That the white man will not stoop to the economics and associations of the "coolies" or "harracks" is a matter to his credit.

When "American" land laws pave the way to "American" occupation of this Territory, the Hawaiian American will give cordial greeting to those coming across the water to live in our midst and "make cane."

Seventh.—The relief, if any is required, is at hand. We already have a surplus of Asiatics in our midst. A slight increase of wages will bring all that are required on the plantations.

It was passed as read. Then the following resolution was read and passed as read:

Whereas, the governor of this Territory is personally soliciting loans on government account, from private sources, pledging therefor the public credit and guaranteeing that, as heretofore, illegal acts of this kind will be ratified and provision made for their payment by the next legislature; and

Whereas, the superintendent of public works has been and now is making agreements in advance of legislative action, whereby the credit of this Territory is pledged to private corporations for materials to be furnished and labor to be performed (said agreements being themselves violations of law in that there has been no call for tenders as required for work or materials to the value of five hundred dollars (\$500) or over; and

Whereas, these and kindred acts of the executive are in plain violation of law and subversive of those principles of democracy contemplated by the constitution of the United States and the Organic Act creating the Territory of Hawaii; and

Whereas, there is ample opportunity for promptly creating the legal conditions necessary for meeting present requirements without resort to the questionable practices herein complained of, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Territorial Delegate to Congress be respectfully requested to inform the President and Congress of the United States of the actions of the executive of this Territory, and to request the removal of Sanford B. Dole for lack of ability to understandingly interpret the constitution and laws given him for guidance.

Resolved, that the Home Rule Republicans in mass meeting assembled give notice to those advancing money or creating other obligations to be settled by the next legislature, that they had better secure the payment of any obligation by seeking a personal bond from those contracting for anything for which specific appropriation has not been made, in the name of the government.

Resolved, that the Representatives and Senators of this party will go into the next legislature pledged to repudiate any unlawful acts of the executive, and make him and the heads of departments personally responsible for obligations created by them.

Both were then adopted together, and there were given.

John Kaiwi wanted to know if they could pass any resolutions against the beard of health, as nothing was said in these two resolutions against that body.

"That's for our legislators here to attend to," spoke Kaiwi.

John Kaiwi could not understand why America could not remove the board of health, and so he grew angry and thought that Kaiwi was not doing just as he should do.

Kaiwi then spoke again, condemning Governor Dole for not calling an extra session, and for trying to get money here for six per cent, when it could be

The warning cough is the faithful sentinel. It tells of the approach of consumption, which has killed more people than war and pestilence combined. It tells of painful chests, sore lungs, weak throats, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Do not suffer another day. It's useless, for there's a prompt and safe cure. A cure for fresh colds and old colds, easy coughs and hard coughs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It often cures a fresh cold in a single night, and it masters chronic coughs and bronchitis in a short time. Consumption is certainly prevented, and cured, too, if taken in time.

If anybody tells you that consumption cannot be cured, they are certainly mistaken, for we have thousands of these cases reported to us, absolutely cured, and no mistake about it.

Put up in large and small bottles. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster placed directly over the tender, aching lung is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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This week we have an assortment of very low prices and of a quality that you have long been looking for.

Invalid Tables

are something new, that we have just gotten in stock and you ought to see them.

Can be placed right over the bed and are the most convenient thing you ever saw.

You all will want to be invalids so that you may have an excuse for using one.

Don't use heavy wooden beds when you can get

White Enamelled Bedsteads so cheap.

The only thing for Honolulu climate.

We have a fine new stock of them in the latest designs and lowest prices.

Our Upholstering Dept.

is the finest in the city, and we have every facility for turning out the best work.

J. Hopp & Co.

The Leading Furniture Dealers.

King and Bethel Streets.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd.

The Waialea Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

gotten in the United States for perhaps only four per cent. "We must remove Governor Dole. We can do it," he declared.

At 8:30 p. m. the meeting adjourned. The chairman called for Jim Quinn and Hon. J. E. Emmeluth for speeches but the two, though present, did not respond.

A daughter was born on November 17th, at Spreckelsville, Maui, to the wife of Walter A. Lowrie.

(Continued on page 8)

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,
President.

KOMEL

Made from the pure juice of the Grape-Fruit.

Carbonated only by the

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LIMITED.

601 Fort St. Phone Main 71
Island Orders Solicited.

Ultra-Marine BLUE

With Aluminum Trimmings

This is the new color of our store front.

Whether you admire it or not, does not interest us.

We are pleased that you noticed it.

That is what it is there for.

Do you realize that another year has rolled around, and that Christmas is almost here again?

We are going to do all we can to make it pleasant for you.

You may feel poor, from the fact that your income has been somewhat reduced, owing to the non-receipt of your sugar dividends.

However, you will make your usual holiday gifts, and perhaps a few more, than you did last year.

No doubt you will be more judicious in your selections, but your friends and yourself will enjoy Christmas just as much as ever.

Our stock of goods is arriving daily, and the assortment will be better than ever.

We are making some changes in the arrangement of our store, which will interest you, and the many novel articles that will be displayed, will surprise you.

We will announce, in a few days, when we will be ready for your inspection, and ask you to keep watch of our announcements here.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

Wholesale and Retail
CROCKERY, GLASS AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
53-55-57 King St.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 6d each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

JUMPED ON A TENPENNY NAIL.

The little daughter of Mr. J. N. Powell jumped on an inverted rack made of tenpenny nails, and thrust one nail entirely through her foot, and a second one half way through. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly applied, and five minutes later the pain had disappeared, and no more suffering was experienced. In three days the child was wearing her shoe as usual, and with absolutely no discomfort. Mr. Powell is a well known merchant of Portland, Me., U. S. A. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and heals such injuries without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The controversy between the Northwestern and the Northern Pacific Railways has been settled by an agreement for a division of territory.

HILO TURF ACTIVITY

Considerable is Doing on Hawaii.

G. S. McKenzie, manager of the Volcano Stables, returned last week from a two-months' trip to California, and arrived with perfected plans for racing at Hilo. There will be racing on Thanksgiving and Mr. McKenzie brings word that the Honolulu owners and turf lovers will be here in a body. The Thanksgiving races, while they are expected to be up to the standard, are yet in a measure, but a fore-runner for the big New Year's meet that has been already scheduled. The first meet will induce the owners to shape their horses for the stakes at the beginning of the year.

The program for the Thanksgiving races is as follows:

1. Trotting and pacing, 2:20 class, purse \$100.
2. Half-mile dash, free for all, purse \$50.
3. Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$50.
4. Five furlongs dash, free for all, purse \$75.
5. Six furlongs dash, free for all, purse \$100.
6. One mile dash, free for all, purse \$100.
7. Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$50.
8. One mile hurdle race, purse \$75.
9. Three-eighths mile dash, Hawaiian bred, purse \$50.

The conditions of the races call for three horses to enter, and three to start. Horses finishing second will receive entrance money, which will come out of the purse. The races will commence at 1 o'clock.

Entries for the Thanksgiving races close at the Volcano Stables office at 12 o'clock, Tuesday, November 26; ten percent of purse money to accompany the entry. Entry blanks may be procured at the Volcano Stables.

The officers of the day are as follows: Albert Horner, starter; J. T. Moir, Peter Lee and W. H. Campbell, judges; Jack Easton, clerk of the course; I. H. Schoen, clerk of the scales; J. D. Kennedy and S. H. Webb, timekeepers.

Molly Connors and probably Virgil A. will be brought down from Honolulu this week by Hobbs Hallantyne. Jim McAuliffe, lately returned from Australia, will bring Prince David's Weller and George Davis, Cal Leonard and John Callahan will come along, bringing Edna. While in Honolulu, Mr. McKenzie met Prince David and made an arrangement to run Socialist against Weller on January 1. The race will be one mile and the winner takes the valuable trophy known as the Hilo Track Cup and a purse of \$150. This match will be followed at a later date by a race between the two kings of the turf at a distance of one and one-half miles. While at Honolulu, Mr. McKenzie arranged with the Wilder Steamship Company for the Kinu to leave Honolulu at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, December 20, and to return to Honolulu at 9 o'clock on the morning of Friday, January 2nd. This arrangement will allow passengers to witness all the racing and to have time to depart with out being rushed. Excursion rates will prevail, that is, one fare will be charged for the round trip.

Following are the programs for January 1 and 2:

- NEW YEAR'S DAY.
1. Trotting and pacing, 2:14 class, Holmes cup and purse of \$100.
 2. One mile dash, free for all, Hilo Track cup and purse of \$150.
 3. Half-mile dash, free for all, purse \$100.
 4. Trotting and pacing, 2:28 class, purse \$75.
 5. Three-eighths mile dash, purse \$75.
 6. Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$50.
 7. Six furlongs dash, free for all, purse \$100.
 8. Five furlongs dash, free for all, purse \$100.
 9. Half-mile dash, Japanese owned horses, purse \$50.
 10. One mile hurdle race, six jumps, purse \$75.

JANUARY 2.

1. Trotting and pacing, 2:20 class, purse \$100.
2. Half-mile dash, free for all, handicap, purse \$100.
3. Half-mile dash, Japanese-owned horses, purse \$50.
4. Five furlongs dash, free for all, handicap, purse \$75.
5. One mile dash, free for all, Hilo Mercantile cup and purse of \$100.
6. One and one-quarter mile hurdle race, eight hurdles, purse \$75.
7. Six furlongs dash, free for all, handicap, purse \$75.
8. Consolation race, one mile, purse \$75.

The rubber barrier will be used to start all races. This has been experimented with recently and found to work perfectly.

While at the Coast, Mr. McKenzie bought a number of horses. These arrived in good condition on the Falls of Clyde in charge of Bob Burns. Among them were several unbroken colts by Nutwood, two Creighton and two Imp. St. Saviour colts. Del Vista, a four-year-old sorrel running mare by Delmar Playful, and a three-year-old bay gelding by George Kenney-Green, which also came on the Falls of Clyde.

Berney Judd is handling a lot of colts at the track which were brought by McKenzie from the Coast. They consist chiefly of high bred roadsters, among which are some fine ones.

The Union Feed cup won by Mollie Connors in the half-mile free for all at Honolulu June 11, was brought home by G. S. McKenzie last week, and may be seen at the Volcano Stables office.

The heavy rains of the past week did no harm to the track at Hilo. The track was never in better condition. Arrangements have been made to have the Hawaiian band at Hilo for the New Year's races. Governor Dole readily assented to the proposition and kappelmeister Berger was glad to embrace the opportunity of again bringing his corps of excellent musicians to the metropolis of Hawaii.

George Thomas, the well known jockey, came to Hilo last week and is working horses for the Thanksgiving races.

Jockey Goldwin, who was Socialist's trainer on the Coast, has arrived in Hilo and taken charge of that horse. He will have his old favorite in fine fettle for the big match New Year's with Prince David's Weller.

NIGHT FORCES RUSH WORK ON NEW HACKFELD DOCK

Work on the new wharf which is being built between the railroad wharf number one and the Palama end of Queen street is being pushed at a forced rate. All last night a number of men were hard at work at the end of Queen street. Big gasoline torches fed from tanks illumined the scene of their activity with a lurid glare.

One of these was stationed on the floating pile-driver which was riding on the tide at the end of the row of piles which have been driven to constitute the supports for the approach to the wharf, while the other light was placed on the shore near the sea-wall. These piles are placed in rows, four in each width, and they have already been driven until they are about 150 feet out into the stream.

Several boats were moored among the piles, in which were the workmen engaged in sawing off the ends of the piles evenly to prepare them for the laying of the heavy beams which are to support the flooring. These beams were being laid last night under the direction of the superintendents. Other men on the shore were hurriedly hauling the heavy timbers to their places.

No information could be had from the superintendents as to the reason for putting on of a night force, and there is said to be no time limit for the construction.

he intended to interrupt as often as it became necessary to attain this object.

"When you file a bill of equity you must show your authority for it," said the court. "It is admitted that Pain appears, but it also becomes my duty to defend the equitable side of the Circuit Court, in any proceeding. This is a foreign corporation, and the law provides that it must have a legal representative in the Territory, and the defendants are entitled to have such a showing made."

"If your honor takes that view of the case, we ask for time to make such a showing," said Mr. Dunne.

"You will be given until Monday at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Pain must show his authority to act for the Hawaiian Tramways Company and his attorneys must show their authority."

MDONALD SENTENCED.

Charles McDonald, first mate of the Emily Reed, was sentenced to three months in the House of Correction Saturday. His attorneys gave notice of intention to appeal.

ORPHEUM WILL NOT BE SOLD.

The auction sale of the Orpheum block, which was scheduled to take place at noon today, will not be held. The suit of Charles S. Desky vs. The Orpheum Co. has been settled by the payment of \$8,493.10. The following order was filed in connection with the case:

"The defendant herein having paid to the plaintiff the sum of \$8,493.10, being the amount found due by the court on the 6th day of August, 1901, the date of rendering the decision herein, and having paid the costs, fees and expenses decreed to be paid by the court, the plaintiff hereby acknowledges that the decree of the court has been complied with."

A further statement is made that other sums to become due are secured by mortgage.

IN CIRCUIT COURT.

An answer was filed Saturday by the Territory of Hawaii to the suit brought against it by the Campbell estate, claiming certain fishing rights at Waikiki. The Territory denies generally and specifically all claims to ancient fishing rights as related by plaintiff, and demands proof of the allegations in the petition.

George R. Carter has filed an answer to the petition of Willie Hall to have his spendthrift trust terminated. When it was granted a few months ago by Judge Gear, Carter was reluctant to take the case, and the Court told Hall he would be sorry afterwards and want the action rescinded, but the young man was obstinate. Carter, in his answer, says he has already advanced \$619 to the spendthrift, most of which went for paying bills previously contracted. In his answer he says:

"That since his appointment he has in all ways faithfully performed the duties imposed upon him, thereby and has endeavored to conserve the interests of his ward, but that said ward has deceived and shunned him and in divers ways shown himself to be irresponsible and heedless of his best interests."

"That your respondent verily believes from what he has seen of petitioner since his appointment as petitioner's guardian that if left without restraint petitioner will speedily spend and waste his estate so as to expose himself to want and suffering."

Judge Humphreys heard divorce cases all of Saturday morning. P. K. Konohe was granted a divorce from Ewin on the ground of desertion. Decrees were also signed in the cases of Emily J. Regnier vs. Sebastian Regnier, and to William Young from Mary Young. The divorce matter was also disposed of.

A free train will run from Waikuku, Honolulu and Spreckelsville, to Pala Friday night, the 23d, on the occasion of the bazaar to be given in Pala Hall by the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society.

Weather—Very cold, with heavy trades.

us to Honolulu and into jail. When we are ill treated and asked the Board of Health in a peaceful way to redress our paternal guardian will intimidate us with threat of deportation and lock-up. Just as if we had committed a glaring crime and as if the Board of Health had power to arrest American citizens who are no slaves, to transport them like cattle and cast them into jail without trial.

What an interesting case it would be when it comes before the court in Honolulu. The high handed proceedings of the Board of Health might bring about a much needed investigation of the Lepers Settlement by a grand jury. We most sincerely hope that the Board of Health will carry out its threat very soon to ventilate its grievances against us accused five members of the lepers' committee in the court of Honolulu for having asked the Honorable Board of Health for pol and water. Thanking you Mr. Editor for the space allotted.

We remain, yours truly,

AMBROSE K. HUTCHINSON,
W. K. MAKAKOA,
ADAM PUAALO,
JNO. K. MIA,
WM. NOTLEY.

VOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

Taylor & Co. File Petition in United States District Court.

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy was filed with United States Clerk Mailing Saturday by J. H. Taylor and Julian Gasper doing business under the firm name of J. H. Taylor & Co. The total liabilities are \$1,650.14 of which the largest creditors are Allen & Robinson, \$274.00; Pacific Hardware Co., \$262.35; Pacific Vehicle Supply Co., \$369.77; Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co., \$160.77; E. O. Hall & Son, \$234.29; W. W. Wright, \$167.31.

The assets are about \$900 and a building on leased land.

POI AND WATER STILL NEEDED

Kalaupapa, Nov. 9, 1901.

Editor of the Advertiser: Allow us space in the columns of your paper for an explanation. We lepers in the settlement, are entitled to rations either rice or flour or hard bread or palai according to choice. Our national food is poi and under the one or another excuse the Board of Health failed to provide us with palai, therefore the lepers at a mass meeting appointed us undersigners as a committee.

We wrote to the Board of Health for what the people wanted and the lepers in a body called on the Superintendent of the Lepers Settlement at his residence in Kalaupapa to see that we get palai and palai we got, notwithstanding the assertion of the Board of Health that palai cannot be had.

At great expense to the government water was brought in pipes for the use of the lepers from Waikuku some years ago. This water, supplying the whole of the Settlement, lately was diverted into the taro patches, for in August, 1901, the Superintendent commenced a taro farm in Kalaupapa and connected a four-inch pipe with the main (six inch) and the result was a portion of the Settlement was deprived of water.

We complained to the Board of Health. Now should the President of the Board of Health or the Superintendent of Public Works start taro planting in Honolulu and turn the water intended for domestic use and irrigation into their taro patches would the people in Honolulu tolerate it? We presume not, but the Board of Health will that we lepers submit to such treatment.

Then comes to the Settlement Dr. W. L. Moore, a member of the Board of Health, and accuses us members of the committee as disturbing the peace of the Settlement and threatened to deport.

LOST THE BURGLAR

Man Hunters Are Unable to Land.

MAUI, Nov. 18.—An attempted burglary took place at the Kahului Store (H. C. & S. Co.) on the night of the 14th.

Late in the evening in question, a light was noticed inside the store, so the manager and six of the principal employees quietly surrounded the large building intending to make sure of the culprit.

Five of the seven waited outside while the others boldly entered the front door, and seeing no one, advanced further into the interior of the building. In the meantime the burglar broke a window in one of the side rooms in attempting to escape. Those on the outside hearing the noise beat on the walls and called out to the purloiners within: "Have you got him?" This was misunderstood: "We have got him," is the way it was taken, so the two quit the scene by a side entrance. The burglar seeing the open door unguarded escaped. There is a good deal of laughing over the affair especially as nothing was taken by the would-be thief.

Waikuku is to have a circus and a first class musical company soon.

The program committee has recently arranged the following schedule of exercises for the annual meeting of the Maui Teachers' Association, to be held in Maunaloa Seminary, beginning at 9 a. m., November 29, 1901, viz:

Music—Miss Nape.

Rollcall—Response by Quotation.

Remarks by President—Mr. Reavis.

"Technical English for Our Schools"—Mr. Coke.

"Story Telling"—Miss Fleming.

"The Proper Presentation of Manual Work to the Child"—Mr. Copeland.

"The Teacher's Relation to His Community"—Miss Malone.

Intermission.

"How to Teach Astronomy in Our Schools"—D. D. Baldwin.

"The Proper Correlation of Subjects, History, Geography, Nature Study, etc."—Mr. Hardy.

"Has Music a Place in Our Schools; if so, What Shall be Taught, and How?"—Mr. Kellin.

"When and How Shall We Teach the Use of Reference Books?"—Mr. Looney.

"How Shall We Induce Children to Read for Themselves?"—Mr. Kapohakimohewa, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Sabey and Miss Eva Smith.

GENERAL NOTES.

Tonight, in Alexander Hall, Waikuku, the Ladies' Guild will hold a bazaar for the sale of fancy articles, ice cream, candy, etc.

During the last ten days Inspector S. Kellin has been visiting schools at Hualakou, Makana, Keokou, Kealahou, Makawao and Kapaemahu. On Friday, the 15th, he went to Kihai to obtain a site for a school there, inasmuch as quite a number of children of school age are living on the plantation with no facilities for instruction.

Last Saturday afternoon, the 9th, there was a very rough sea on at Kahului. The steamer Claudine rocked to and fro so heavily that the whole of her deck was plainly visible from the landing, as she rolled from side to side. As the steamer's deck with cabin passengers aboard was making for the vessel the steersman, by some mischance, lost his car and the boat swung around almost under the rocking Claudine before the boatboys gained control of their boat and placed their passengers aboard the steamer. That everybody was preserved was badly frightened goes without saying.

Miss Gallagher, who has been spending some months in Kula, departed per Kinu on the 12th for Hilo, to accept a position of nurse in the hospital there.

A free train will run from Waikuku, Honolulu and Spreckelsville, to Pala Friday night, the 23d, on the occasion of the bazaar to be given in Pala Hall by the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society.

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The assets are about \$900 and a building on leased land.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Ah Kim, of Keahou, North Kona, Island and Territory of Hawaii, to C. K. Al, of Honolulu, Oahu, bearing date the 23d day of April, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, at Honolulu, Oahu, in book 179 on pages 413 to 415, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for a breach of the conditions thereof, to wit:

The non-payment of the principal sum and interest secured thereby, when the same became due and payable.

Notice is also hereby given that on Saturday, the 20th of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day, at the front door of the residence of C. Ako, in Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii, the property in said mortgage set forth will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said mortgage.

The property contained in and covered by said mortgage is more particularly described as follows:

1. That certain indenture of lease made by Jesse P. Makalaim to Ah Ning, dated November 20, A. D. 1898, at all that certain piece of land situated at Keahou 2 (makua) North Kona, Hawaii, known as "Kuleana Aina o Keohoeae," which said lease is for the term of seventeen (17) years from said date, and which is on record in book 161, on pages 425 and 426; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. That certain indenture of lease made by Lale Kapukui (w.) to Ah Ning, dated January 1, A. D. 1897, for the term of five (5) years from said date, of two (2) parcels of land situated in Keahou 1 and 2, North Kona, Hawaii, known as "Na Kuleana Aina o Keahou," together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. Both these leases were assigned by Ah Ning to Ah Kim on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1898.

Conveyances at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to C. K. Al.

Attorney in fact for C. K. Al, Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii, October 30, 1901.

2332—Nov. 12, 19, 26; Dec. 3, 10.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated January 10, 1898, made by Susan Blake and Alva Blake, her husband, of Lahaina, Maui, to the Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., a corporation of said Lahaina, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in book 174, on pages 396-398, the said Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions thereof contained in it, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction in front of the courthouse at Waikuku, Maui, on Saturday, the 23rd day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described:

1. All that certain parcel of land situated in Kihala in the Kanahua valley, Lahaina, described in Kuleana 5705, to D. Molo, as apiana 1, being the same premises conveyed to Mrs. Kapka Walters by deed of D. Punohu, dated October 6, 1881, and recorded in book 71, on page 328.

2. That certain piece of land consisting of two taro patches situated in the ahupua'a of Kalaupapa, Lahaina, and being described in deed to Mrs. Kapka Walters from D. Punohu, said deed being above described.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

PIONEER MILL CO., LTD., Mortgagee.

By GEORGE HONS, Its Attorney.

For further particulars, apply to George Hons, attorney for Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.

Dated Waikuku, Maui, October 25, 1901.

2328—Oct. 29; Nov. 5, 12, 19.

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSES.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 707, Chapter 55 of the Penal Laws of 1897, one Awa License for each district of the several Islands will be sold at Public Auction between the 1st and 7th day of December, 1901, each license to be for the term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1902. The upset price will be as follows:

For the District of Honolulu, \$1,000.00.

For the District of Hilo, \$500.00.

For the District of Waikuku, \$500.00.

For the District of Lahaina, \$250.00.

For each other District, \$100.00.

The license for the Districts of Honolulu, Ewa and Waianae, Waialua, Koolaula and Koolapo, on the Island of Oahu, will be sold at the front entrance of the Capitol on Friday, the 6th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the Islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai, will be sold in the respective Districts of those Islands, upon such day and date within the limit of the time fixed by law, as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their Deputies. Due notice of date and place of sale will be given by posters in each of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five percent of the amount of the successful bid will be required on the fall of the hammer, said deposit to be forfeited to the Government if the full amount of the bid is not paid within five days of the day of sale.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

condition. We must all respect the decision of the United States Supreme Court and for that reason the appeal is made directly to Washington."

The appeal in the case of Osaki Man-

ident Bird of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road has given written notice to the managers of the other Chicago-St. Paul lines that the St. Paul company would consider itself no longer a party to the

tended for the use of enlisted men in the Philippines, will be sent on freight in the direction of the quartermaster general of the army. Such matter should be packed securely and sent at any time to the stone barracks, near Fort Anson, Manila, under the direction of the quartermaster general.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd
AGENTS.

Diarrhoea Remedy, which I did, and it cured me sound and well."—G. A. Morris, Embreeville, Pa., U. S. A. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

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H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd
AGENTS.

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WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, November 15.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kauai ports; 6:30 a. m.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, from Kauai ports; 9:30 a. m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Kona ports; 12 m.
Str. Lady, from Kauai ports.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Pederson, from Kona, Elele, Makaweli and Waimea; 3:10 a. m.

Saturday, November 16.
Str. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports; 3:30 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports; p. m.

Sunday, November 17.
Am. schr. Aloha, Fry, from San Francisco, via Kailua and Lahaina.
Ger. sp. Lita, Harms, from Hamburg.
Am. bkt. Archer, Hardwick, from San Francisco.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Schr. Alice Kimball, from Kauai ports.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

Monday, November 18.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Nihau, Thompson, for Kilauea; 5 p. m.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Elele and Waimea; 5 p. m.
Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kailua; p. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, November 15.
Am. sp. Carrollton, Gordon, for Tacoma.
Str. James Makee, Tullet, for Hanalei and Kapa; 4 p. m.
Schr. Keauikaeolu, for Hamakua ports.

Saturday, November 16.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kona, Elele and Makaweli; 3 p. m.
Sloop Kailani, for Pearl City; 12 m.
A-H. S. American, Morrison, for Seattle.
Schr. Wailua, for Molokai; 3 p. m.

Sunday, November 17.
Am. schr. W. J. Patterson, Pearson, for Astoria.
Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Nelson, for San Francisco.
Am. schr. Charles E. Falk, Henningsen, for the Sound.
Am. sp. Emily F. Whitney, Brigman, for San Francisco.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from the Colonies.
S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from the Colonies.
S. S. Doris, Smith, from the Orient.
S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco; may arrive p. m.

THE dredging of the slip between the two railroad wharves is now finished, and the depth of the slip is thirty feet at all places. The work was done by Cotton Brothers' big dredger as the dredger owned by the Oahu Railroad company was not able to handle the coral rock which constitutes the bottom of this slip, as it is a pump dredger and only of use in pumping out mud and sand. The coral rock on the bottom of the slip had to be blasted in pieces before it could be removed, and the job has been rather a tough one.

KILLED THE HORSE.

Accident on Rapid Transit Co's Track Similar to Previous One.

In an accident on Liliha street, near School street, in many respects similar to that which resulted in the death of Manuel Peters, a horse was killed Saturday afternoon. Car No. 20 of the Rapid Transit Company, the same car which struck Peters, was proceeding up Liliha street when it overtook a horseman proceeding in the same direction as the car. When close to the car the horse shied, and balked on the track, and the car was stopped until the animal got out of the way.

On the next trip the car, while going up the hill, encountered the horse, and its rider coming down. Again the horse acted badly and the car struck it, breaking one of its legs. The rider, J. A. McLean, was thrown to the ground, but escaped injury. The horse's leg was broken, and the animal had to be shot. The presence of mind of Motorman Cooke alone averted what might have been a fatal accident.

By a curious coincidence, a witness of the killing of Manuel Peters, George Varrel, shot the injured horse on Saturday.

WANTS HIS PROPERTY.

A. Kunst Says He Was Ousted By C. Kamman.

A. Kunst has brought an ejectment suit in the Circuit Court against Chas. Kamman to gain possession of a leasehold estate in the possession of certain Catholic Mission lands at Waihole, Koolaupeke, Oahu.

The plaintiff says that on November 15, 1901, the defendant, Chas. Kamman, unlawfully and wrongfully entered upon said land and ousted and ejected plaintiff therefrom, and ever since has unlawfully and wrongfully withheld the possession thereof to the plaintiff's damage in the sum of \$5,000. That the rents, issues and profits are valued at \$100 per month, and that plaintiff is damaged in the sum of \$100 per month from November 15, 1901.

Plaintiff prays that process issue from the court citing the defendant to appear and answer at the next term of court.

Little Will Prepare Decisions.

Judge Gilbert F. Little, of Hilo, is in the city for the week. He was a member of the Supreme Court which heard several appeals on the occasion of his last stay, and the visit at this time is for the purpose of consultation and preparing decisions. Judge Little may hold a brief session of court while here, clearing up a few matters which were left unfinished on his former visit.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Allow me to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I had a very severe cough and cold and feared I would get pneumonia, but after taking the second dose of this medicine I felt better; three bottles of it cured my cold and the pains in my chest disappeared entirely. I am most respectfully yours for health, Ralph S. Meyers, 64 Thirty-seventh St., Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

OCTOBER WEATHER

Winter Rains Set in During the Month.

The meteorological summary for the month of October shows a state of wind and weather which are most gratifying. The details of the report are as follows:

Temperature: mean for the month, 75.8; normal, 76.3; average daily maximum, 81.9; average daily minimum, 70.5; mean daily range, 11.4; greatest daily range, 17 degrees; least daily range, 3 degrees; highest temperature, 84; lowest, 66.

Barometer: average, 29.950; normal, 29.966 (corrected for gravity by -0.01); highest, 30.06; lowest, 29.81; greatest 24-hour change, .10. "Lows" passed this point on the 1st and 19th and 23d; highs, on the 7th, 19th and 28th. It will be interesting to note whether seven successive months of low barometer will be followed by unusually heavy rains.

Relative humidity, 76; normal, 72.5; dew point, 67.3; normal, 66.1; mean absolute moisture, 5.45 grains to the cubic foot; normal, 7.06.

Rainfall, 4.14 inches; normal, 2.46; rain record days, 23; normal, 19; greatest rainfall in one day, 2.73 inches, on the 2d; total at Luakaha, 10.76; at Kapiolani Park, —. Total rainfall since January 1, 28.96; normal, 27.24.

The Artesian well water stands at 33.12 feet above mean sea level. At the same date in 1900 it stood at 33.19. The average daily mean sea level for October was 19.37 feet on the scale, 10.00 representing an assumed annual mean, and 9.82 the actual annual mean for nine years previous to 1901.

Trade wind days, 26 (8 of NNE); normal, 22; average force (during daylight) Beaufort scale, 2.5. Cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.7; normal, 4.3.

Approximate percentage of district rainfall as compared with normal, district of Hilo, 90 per cent; Hamakua, 75; Kohala, 120; Waimea, 23; Kona, 64; Kau, 375; Puna, 100; Maui, varying all the way from 10 to 100; Oahu, 89 to 175; South Kaula, 390; North Kaula, 120. The long drought in North Hawaii, viz., in Hamakua and Kohala, was broken by rains setting in on the 21st. Later indications are of varying winds and abundant rain. Hilo, Kau, had 7.50 inches in 24 hours ending 21st; other Kau stations nearly as much.

Mean temperatures: Papeete, Hilo district, 100 feet elevation, 80.1 average maximum; 69.9 average minimum; Waimea, Hawaii, 2,730 elevation, 77.6 and 65.4; Kohala, 521 elevation, 81.5 and 70.7; Waialeale, Kilauea, 2,700 elevation, 81.3 and 69.6; Kilauea, W. R. Castle's, 60 feet elevation, highest, 88; lowest, 67.5; mean, 75.7; Ewa Mill, 50 feet elevation, average maximum, 85.6; average minimum, 68.6; probable mean, 76.4.

The principal event of the month was the setting in of rains on the 21st on Hawaii Island. The storm of the 23d was singularly confined to Kauai and Oahu. A heavy swell set in on windward coasts at the end of the month. Slight snow fall on Mauna Kea on the 29th. Light earthquake was felt at Kohala, 3 a. m., 15th. Thunder and lightning accompanied heavy rains on Maui on the 30th.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER.

Amount of Precipitation at the Various Weather Stations.

Stations.	Elev.	Rain, Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII.			
Hilo—			
Waialeale	50	11.60	
Hilo (town)	100	9.51	
Kailua	100	15.90	
Papeete	100	9.03	
Hakalau	200		
Honohina	290		
Laupahoehoe	500		
Ookala	400	5.94	
Hamakua—			
Kailua	250	4.90	
Panauhili	750		
Panauhili Mill	300	2.72	
Panauhili (Greig)	1,150		
Honokaa (Muir)	425	2.56	
Honokaa (Rickard)	1,900		
Kukuihaele	700	2.72	
Kohala—			
Awini Ranch	1,100		
Kailua	200	4.44	
Kohala (Mission)	521	3.54	
Kohala Sugar Co.	235	4.72	
Hawi	300		
Hawi Mill	600		
Waimea	2,720	9.70	
Kona—			
Kailua	950	2.75	
Holualoa	1,350	2.54	
Kealahou	1,580	3.61	
Napooopo	25		
Kau—			
Kahuku Ranch	1,680	10.00	
Napooopo	15	4.59	
Napooopo	650	7.78	
Hilo	310	9.10	
Pahala	850	5.54	
Maunaloa	1,790	15.41	
Puna—			
Volcano House	4,000	6.66	
Olaa (Russell)	1,700	13.05	
Olaa	110		
Kapahua	8		
Kapahua	110		
MAUI.			
Lahaina	700		
Waipahoehoe	285	5.17	
Kaupo (Mokulua)	300		
Kaupo	1,550		
Hamao Plantation	60	2.98	
Nahiku (Anderson)	60	5.69	
Nahiku (Nishwitz)	800	10.39	
Haiku	700	4.28	
Kula (Eberhart)	4,500	0.17	
Kula (Waikona)	2,700	0.03	
Puomalei	1,400	3.22	
Pala	180	1.03	
Haleakala Ranch	2,000		
Waialeale	200	0.42	
OAHU.			
Punahou (W. Bureau)	47	4.14	
Kulaokahua	50	2.56	

Makiki Reservoir	120	3.84
Kewalo (King St.)	15	3.77
U. S. Naval Station	6	2.92
Kapiolani Park	10	3.02
Manoa (Woodlawn D.)	285	8.20
School St. (Bishop)	50	
Pacific Heights	700	4.51
Iroquois Asylum	50	3.05
Kalihi-uka	290	
Kamehameha School	75	
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	3.66
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	
Nuuanu (Elde, Station)	405	5.80
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	850	19.76
Waimanalo	25	2.14
McFryde Hill	300	4.17
Kaneohe	100	
Ahulimanu	350	6.52
Kahuku	25	1.47
Wailua	29	1.60
Wahiawa	800	2.63
Ewa Plantation	50	
Waipahu	200	4.64
Moanalua	15	4.47

LANAI.

Keomuku 6 | |

KAUAI.

Lihue (Grove Farm)	200	10.29
Lihue (Mokulua)	300	11.90
Lihue (Kukui)	1,000	14.28
Koala	15	8.15
Kilauea	325	5.79
Hanalei	19	7.87
Wailua	32	9.05
Elele	200	1.24
Wahiawa	2,100	10.00
McFryde Hill	300	4.66
Lawai	450	6.38

Too late for last report—
Kahuku Ranch 2.41 | || Kailua | 4.98 | |
Waipahoehoe	9.44	
Haleakala Ranch	0.58	
Laupahoehoe	1.97	
Hakalau	5.31	
Honohina	4.08	
Elele	0.48	
McFryde	1.90	
Puomalei	0.82	
Hawi Mill	0.77	

Observers are especially requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, and to report regularly and continuously.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

PLANTERS' MEETING.

(Continued from Page 5.)

ways of transportation of cane. On Oahu Plantation, on Hawaii, the flume system is in vogue. The cane is tied up in small bundles from 60 to 80 lbs. each, and carried a distance from 100 to 150 feet to a flume slide. Out of the way corners and sides of paths, gullies and more distant parts of the fields, the cane is hauled by sleds. Sixty rods because of the cane being easily handled in loading and unloading of the same. Considerable labor is used in the piling of the cane at the flume slides for night work. One by fourteen inch pine lumber is used in 12-foot length flume boxes for portable flumes, this in removing the flume can be made to pack one section very readily. Cane is flumed in this manner through portable and permanent flumes on this plantation over a distance of seven miles. The cost for the handling, loading, transporting, and every outlay connected with the fluming of cane, including the expense of the animals hauling sleds and carrying the cane, is about 22 cents per ton of cane, or \$4.40 per ton of sugar, delivered in the carrier at the mill.

At the Kula Plantation a wire cable system is used, the cane being loaded into wagons especially designed, after which it is hauled to the wire cable. No definite figures of cost are given by Mr. John M. Horner, but the subject and methods are treated most fully in his writing. He refers to Mr. Albert Horner for details, and from him the following information has indirectly come to me. The cost at the Kula Plantation for the cutting and bundling of cane approximately between 20 and 25 cents per ton and further handling and transportation of same some 27 cents per ton. This would make a total outlay of about 50 cents per ton, including the cost of cutting. Taking the average cost of cutting cane throughout the Islands for the past season at about 22 cents per ton, we might say a figure of 38 cents per ton for the bundling, handling and transportation of the same by the wire cable system was the cost. This figure of 38 cents per ton by eight tons of cane to a ton of sugar would equal \$3.04 per ton of sugar. These figures, however, are approximate and probably do not include the cost of wear and tear and up-keep of the system. In studying this system and looking at it from an economical standpoint, even though these figures were increased some, it is not the only point of interest to us, there is still another that is just as vital, that of minimizing the manual labor necessary for harvesting a crop by this system. I have not been able to secure this information, but in a general way I am told that it takes less manual labor per ton of cane than by the methods in vogue on the larger estates. In fact by referring to Mr. Horner's writing given below, and following in description of their experience, he states that they found one sled, two mules and two men took the place of fourteen men. He goes on and shows further that they made still further cuts in necessary quantity of manual labor. Hence the team of mules actually took the place of twelve laborers. This is the particular point of interest to the writer, for it shows that by increasing the haul on 20 per cent the manual labor was reduced over 80 per cent.

The cost of handling and transportation of cane on the Island of Kauai, at the Kilauea Plantation, as reported to me by Mr. Ewart, includes all outlays which appertain to the loading of cane, the laying of portable tracks, the hauling of cane and cane on both the main and portable tracks, the cost of fuel, oil, waste, and repairs and up-keep of main line, of 45 cents per ton of cane or \$1.46 per ton of sugar. The longest haul on the main track was six miles; the longest haul on portable track was 14 miles; the average haul on main line by locomotive two miles. The loading of cane was done by contract, with an average outlay of about 19 cents per ton, including houses. Mr. Ewart shows in his figures that they have been enabled to keep the contractors up to the mark and compel them to do good clean work in loading, and also to do this work without in any way reducing long established rates for the distance which portable tracks were laid apart. He mentions the fact that was observed in nearly all of the plantations on this Island where cane loading was done under contract, that of the average tonnage loaded on the cars being considerably less than formerly.

The cost for handling and transportation of cane by system of permanent and portable track on the Honolulu Plantation, and in fact on all the plantations on this Island, has been practically of the same proportions as the figures which Mr. Ewart gives. He says, "It is exactly similar to the figures of Kilauea Plantation on Kauai, the transportation being by mule power on portable

track and steam power on the main or permanent lines, the loading being done under contract at an average of 25 cents per ton of cane as against an outlay by Mr. Ewart of 19 cents per ton of cane. It has been able to gather from the figures of the work performed on this plantation and that of adjoining plantations that the average cost for the handling and transportation of cane from the fields of the upper lands where the contour of the country is more broken averaged as high as 65 cents per ton of cane or \$5.50 per ton of sugar. The foregoing figures include not only the cost of handling, loading and transportation of cane, but also the cost of the up-keep and repairs of the track, both main and portable, meaning every expense connected with the handling and transportation of the cane, inclusive of oils, waste, fuel and supplies necessary.

Like Mr. Horner, I am an advocate of less manual labor and more mule power. Being awake to the necessity of labor-saving devices for the harvesting of our rougher high lands we used the derrick and hauled most of the cane by sleds from the more inconvenient places, cutting out over 80 per cent of portable track work and reducing the manual labor some 40 per cent, increasing the mule labor 25 per cent and reducing the actual cost of loading and transportation of cane from such lands by this method to from 50 to 55 cents per ton, including all items of up-keep of track, locomotive expense, etc. We devised an automatic sling to avoid trouble with sling ropes and delays in bundling which greatly increased the efficiency of the system. Each sled had its sling, and around each derrick there was always one or two extras so as not to detain the mule teams. The sling was laid loosely inside of the box-sled and cane piled in on top. At the derrick a man, boy and mule were required. It operates like a derrick hay-fork, and parts in the middle by the pulling of a trigger when the load swung over the car by the jib of the crane. In doing this work we experimented on the length of haul and found that from 80 to 1,000 feet was the limit. When making longer hauls the cost increased, beyond this, requiring more mule teams or permitting a waiting spell by the loaders of the sleds. While this was a saving of from 20 to 25 per cent on these lands in expense, we do not think the same ratio of gain would accrue from this method on the level laying fields, as we were assisted by gravity, the derrick being placed so we hauled down hill. However, the special point of interest to us was that we made a saving of manual labor of 40 per cent, and even if we were not enabled to reduce the cost of loading and handling of cane by this method on more level laying fields, we would reduce the manual labor.

(To be Continued.)

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, December 21st, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction the Lease of that certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Palamau-ka, in Honolulu, Oahu, known and described as the fish pond of "Kauilawili" with the banks, lands and levees connected therewith and belonging thereto, being the same premises now occupied and under cultivation by Chin Wo & Co., rice planters.

Term: 5 Years.
Upset rental: \$275.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.
Lease to commence from January 1, 1902, at which date possession of above land be given.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.
EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands,
Public Lands Office, November 16th, 1901.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Mrs. Sophia Dorothea Rabe, of Lihue, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of H. D. Wishard, administrator of estate of Mrs. Sophia Dorothea Rabe, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom of the said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 17th day of November, 1901.

By the Court.

H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.
2334—Nov. 19, 26; Dec. 3.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Frank Johnson, of Elele, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of H. D. Wishard, administrator of estate of Frank Johnson, late of Elele, Kauai, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom of the said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 16th day of November, 1901.

By the Court.

H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.
2334—Nov. 19, 26; Dec. 3.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Sugar—Raw, 96 test, fair refining, 3 3/4c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1/2c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined, dull; crushed, 5.50c; powdered, 5.10c; granulated, 5.00c.

NOTIONS At Prices which will be Attractive to every Woman.
Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.
Spool Hasting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.
Garner Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12 1/2, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.
Emory Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.
Stacy Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

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